The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4654. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of August 25 by the Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris at this Port.

Definite Conclusion of Peace in Europe.

Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria Unite in It.

All Troops to Return Home Within Three Weeks.

Venetia Freely Ceded to Italy by Austria.

A Constitutional Government to be Granted to Hungary.

Our Naval Officers Still Enjoying Themselves at St. Petersburgh.

The Downfall of Maximilian's Government Conceded.

OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Extraordinary Demand for U. S. 5-20s in Paris.

Large Amount of Gold Shipped to New-York.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Conclusion of Peace—The Treaties Officially Signed.

LONDON, Saturday Noon, Aug. 25.

Advices have been received to-day in official circles here announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending Powers of Prussia, Italy, and Austria and Bavaria, was concluded by the Plenipotentiaries in session at Prague on Thursday last.

The Treaty was officially signed by the Plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective Governments, on the same day.

Among the provisions of the Treaty, is one that the troops now at different points, shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

The Treaties to be Ratified Immediately.

PRAGUE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia was signed yesterday afternoon, and sent to Vienna to be ratified.

The Prussian forces are to march out of Austria at once.

ITALY.

Venetia Freely and Unreservedly Ceded to Victor Emmanuel by Austria.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to VICTOR EMMANUEL.

SOUTH GERMANY.

The Frankfort Assembly Sanction a Loan of Twelve Millions of Florins.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Assembly has sanctioned a loan of twelve millions of florins.

The Bank has reduced its rates of discount from four to five per cent.

The Prussian Troops Evacuating Mainz.

MAINZ, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Prussian troops commenced marching out of this place on Sunday.

SAXONY.

Instructions to the Saxon Ministry.

DRESDEN, Friday, Aug. 24.

The King has ordered the Saxon Ministry to give friendly coöperation to the Prussian authorities.

SPAIN.

Suspension of Export Duties on Goods Shipped to Cuba.

MADRID, Friday, Aug. 24.

A royal decree is issued suspending for six months the export duties upon goods shipped under flag to any port in Cuba.

HUNGARY.

A Constitutional Government to be Granted.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25—Evening.

The following dispatches have been received:

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has determined to strengthen his Empire as well as his hold upon the affections and loyalty of his subjects by granting a new Constitution and Ministry to Hungary. It is announced officially that a new Ministry will soon be formed for Hungary, upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Demand for Five-Twenties in France.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25—

An immense demand has sprung up in this city for United States Five-Twenties, a... orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents of various banking-houses in this city.

Export of Specie to New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 25—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, sailed this noon for New-York *via* Queenstown. She has a large number of passengers, and takes £110,000 in specie on American account.

RUSSIA.

Continued Hospitalities to the United States Naval Officers.

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 24.

The officers of the United States Squadron, after a most triumphant, enthusiastic and magnificent reception at St. Petersburg, left in a special train for this City, and at every station along the route large crowds of people gathered together to give them a hearty, earnest and cheering welcome.

They arrived in this city to-day, and an immense crowd were in attendance to greet them.

After they had received a most warm and cordial official welcome from the authorities, they held a grand reception, and afterwards dined with Prince DOLGANWANKI, the Governor-General.

The Zoological Gardens were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The heart of Russia offers the most boundless hospitality to these naval officers and to the people of the United States.

DOWNFALL OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Empress Carlotta not to Return to Mexico—The Empire Approaching its End.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Empress CARLOTTA will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the Empire in that country approaches its end. It in authoritatively announced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of MAXIMILIAN.

JAPAN.

Outbreak of Civil War.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25—P. M.

Advices have been received to-day from Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, *via* the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean cables, that a civil war has broken out in Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Aug. 25.

The market rules steady to-day, and quotations remain unaltered. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales, Middling Uplands closing at 13¼d. ℔ lb.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Aug. 25.

The Breadstuffs market is dull, owing to more favorable weather for the crops, and prices of foreign cereals have a declining tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Aug. 25.

The Provision market is generally unaltered.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.

The money market is firm, and the closing quotations of to-day is at 88⅞ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.

The market is steady, and the closing quotations to-day are as follows:

United States Five Twenties	70⅛
Erie Railway Shares	44⅜
Illinois Central Railroad	77⅜

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the China.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 25—Noon.

The steamship *China*, from Boston *via* Halifax, has arrived. Her mails for Liverpool and London were forwarded by train, and she sailed again for Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of Paris at this Port.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Europe—Rumors of War in Paris—Six Hundred Thousand French Soldiers to March on the Rhine—The Excitement Allayed by the News of Concessions made to France—A European Congress to meet in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The condition of affairs is still in a state of great confusion and will remain so until peace is decidedly concluded, Northern and Southern Germany reconstructed upon a new basis and the great European Powers satisfied. As you see, there are a great many points still unsettled, which will keep everything in suspense until the news of their settlement is authentically announced. Prussia, it is true, has been victorious and her victories have morally and materially diminished the prestige of Austria, considerably increased her own and added a new province to the Kingdom of Italy. This is perfectly clear; but what is less so is the manner in which she is to avail herself of the advantages of a position she may or may not preserve, according to the policy she is to pursue. In certain things her conduct has been worthy of all praises, of great censure in others. Her enormous requisitions in countries overrun by her soldiers belong to this second category; her moderation in declining the offer made by certain Bavarian journalists to annex Southern to Northern Germany to the first. But what she has not done yet in so ostensible and positive a manner as to remove from her path all dangers and difficulties, is to offer to France a compensation for what she lost in 1815 through the combined efforts of the Holy Alliance. Rumors are afloat, it is true, of an indemnity tendered to LOUIS NAPOLEON by the King of Prussia; but this has not yet taken sufficient consistency to satisfy the French people, without the concurrence and assent of which no peace is possible in Europe, so long as her interests or her ambition are not receiving the satisfaction to which they believe to be entitled. This feeling is so deeply rooted in Paris and the rest of France, that it has given rise to a variety of rumors of a bellicose character, and produced a deep sensation everywhere. Day before yesterday, for instance, the news of the rising of the camp of Châlons, and of the march of the army upon Strasburg and the German frontier, circulated all around Paris; it was followed the next day by the news that the French Minister of War had received the order to keep 600,000 men ready to march at the first notice, upon the German frontier, so that it looked for a day or two as if a war between France and Prussia was unavoidable. This excitement was kept until notice was given through certain Parisian newspapers that a rectification of the Northern frontier was contemplated by the French Government, and that Prussia, taking the initiative of that measure, had actually offered to restore to France the frontiers she had in 1814, and to give her territorial compensation beside.

The demand of the French for an extension of their northern boundaries is not simply founded upon an ambitious desire of increasing the area and population of France, but rest upon a sentiment of wounded national vanity and self-love, which makes it still more imperious, if not dangerous. It is not simply to rectify her frontier, but to rectify the treaties of 1815, that Frenchmen of all opinions and parties are now requiring an extension of the limits of France on the German side; so that, placed in that light, the question assumes the aspect of a national revindication, in which French honor and dignity are interested. In support of them, France has a million of soldiers, a most formidable fleet and water transportation which can throw at any time one hundred thousand men on the Prussian coast. She might have, also, if she wished, the secret assistance of the old German parties hostile to Prussia, the assistance of Austria and Denmark, and perhaps the concurrence of Russia, which will do all she possibly can to avoid the formation of a strong German nationality on her frontiers. So that in presence of such a formidable force, I might say of such a threatening coalition, there is no probability that Prussia will decline listening to the claims of France, whose friendship has been hitherto most valuable to her, and without the assent of which she cannot expect to realize her scheme of reconstruction and aggrandizement.

You must not fancy, however, that Prussia, which has already taken into consideration the state of public feeling in France, and is, I understand, disposed to comply with it, is to yield the frontiers of the Rhine. By no means! This river, a Swiss by birth, overrunning several countries, is by no means exclusively German; but it is claimed by the Germans as their property, and as they stick to their pretensions with a truly Teutonic tenacity, they have so far succeeded in making other people believe in the justice of their claims. It is a national caprice, and as such, it has a right to be respected. In fact, the Rhine is to the German what Mecca is to the Mohammedans—a sacred spot, the fountain of good wines and lager-beer, of sausage and sour crout, of all that is picturesque and lovely in the world. It has been sung in all kinds of verses and music, and stands now in the eyes of the whole of Germany as a national institution. This profound affection for a turbid stream is not as childish as it appears on the surface. The Rhine is the great barrier to a French invasion; remove the barrier, and the French are at the door of Germany ready to invade it at their will. Hence the reluctance of the Germans in conceding such a precious piece of territory to a neighbor whom they fear, and for whom they consequently profess no friendly feelings. The territorial compensation France is to receive will not then run in that direction, but will embrace a few Prussian cities and a slice of Bavaria, which is to receive in exchange certain concessions from Prussia. The whole transaction will be managed so as to reconcile the Germans with the idea of a grant to France, and to satisfy the French nation.

We are again told to-day that this question, and a great many others no less important, will be settled in a European Congress, which is to sit in Paris, and to which the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Kings of Italy and Bavaria have already adhered, and in which Prussia, it is said, will be represented. England has not yet made her intentions known on that subject; but as she has declared herself to be an Asiatic power, by the mouth of Mr. DISRAELI, she will likely take this declaration as the key of her conduct in the matter. The probability then, is, that she will decline to appear in a Congress where European questions alone will be debated, and from which Asia will necessarily be excluded.

The Russian Admiral TEGETHOFF has just published an account of the naval battle of Lissa, from which it appears that a wooden line-of-battle ship could successfully contend for a certain length of time with four Italian iron-clads, which is certainly worthy of notice. Among other curious statements he says that the smoke produced by the chimney of the boats and by the artillery was so dense as to render invisible the colors of the flag just at the head of each vessel, so that the Austrians would have fired upon each other had not the armor of the Italian ships been painted in gray, a circumstance which enabled them to discriminate between their friends and their foes. As the details of the fighting have already been given, I will abstain from further remark on that subject. It is not useless to know, however, that the forces of Admiral TEGETHOFF were about half those under command of Admiral PERSANO—that is to say, sixteen vessels against thirty-two, a fact which adds greatly to the prestige of the Austrian flag.

But of what avail can be to Austria her victories in the South in presence of her crushing defeats in the North—defeats which, after all, have been brought about more by the accidental mechanical superiority of the needle-gun than by any other cause? She is not only humbled and ruined, but she is the unwilling cause of the humiliation and ruin of the only Power which was evolving in her orb, I mean of the Pope, whom her reverses have completely prostrated and left without a friend in the world. All his surrounding friends, including Cardinal ANTONELLI, who affects to be ill, in order to have nothing more to do with the management of public affairs, have deserted him, and he is now struggling alone with difficulties so much the greater as the time for the withdrawal of the French troops, announced some time ago by the French Government, has arrived. If these troops leave the Holy City, then the fate of the Papacy as a temporal Power is sealed, and Rome becomes the capital of Italy.

Italy has just issued a forced loan of 400,000,000 of francs, at 95, interest six per cent. This loan has been well received by the Italians, and will no doubt be taken without objection on their part.

I was about to seal my letter when I received the *Siecle* of the 10th, which says that the French Cabinet has addressed a note to Prussia, asking for a restoration of the frontiers of France as they existed in 1814, that is to say, a remittance of the towns of Landau, Saar-Louis, Marrinburg and Philippeville, with the territory contiguous to these cities. I have strong motives to doubt the correctness of the news, first on account of its absurdity, and because, also, only one of these cities belong to Prussia, and that the others are the property of Bavaria and Belgium. Beside, the other French papers of the 10th do not make any mention of the fact, which causes people to doubt of its accuracy and give to the whole affair the character of a mere rumor, without any foundation whatever.

Those acquainted with the habits and traditions of the French Government know very well that it would not risk any demand of that kind, publicly and ostensibly, without having previously received the assurance that its demand would be complied with. Transactions of such a delicate character are not generally trusted to any other persons but to the contracting parties, and it is not likely that the French or the Prussian Governments have communicated their intentions to the Press. Negotiations to the effect of obtaining an extension of the French territory are doubtless going on between LOUIS NAPOLEON and VON BISMARCK; but as they involve other nations besides Prussia and France, it is not likely that they will soon be concluded. At all events, the results of such negotiations will not be made public until peace is restored and the frontiers of Prussia and of the Southern German Confederation be definitively established. It will then be time for LOUIS NAPOLEON to announce to his people what concessions he has obtained—a thing which he probably knows already, if not in detail, at least in substance—and to give to public opinion the satisfaction of knowing that the honor and interests of France have not suffered in his hands. PARIS.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE QUESTION OF FRONTIERS.

Semi-Official Denial that Proposals had been made by France and Rejected by Prussia.

From the Constitutionnel, (Semi-official,) Aug. 13.

For some days past rumors have been in circulation in the French and foreign Press of proposals made by France to Prussia. Some journals, better informed than Lord STANLEY, know exactly what is the nature of the communications exchanged between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin. Others go still further, for they affirm that the proposals of France have been rejected by Prussia. *These suppositions are quite gratuitous*, and it is a matter of importance not to allow public opinion to be led astray on matters so serious. No doubt it may happen that France has a right to a compensation; but to believe that a programme has been already put forward and rejected, *is to ignore the ordinary character of diplomatic proceedings*, as well as to overlook the very friendly relations which exist between the two Powers, and also to forget that *the real interest of France is not to obtain some insignificant increase of territory, but to aid Germany in constituting herself in the manner the most favorable to her own interests and to those of France.*

The Negotiations Carried on with the Greatest Cordiality.

From the Etendard, (Semi-official,) Aug. 14.

For some days past much has been said in the journals of the communications passing on the subject of the rectification of the French frontiers. This very natural preoccupation originated the same day that the war commenced in Germany and Italy. It became intensified the day that Austria agreed to recognize the aggrandizement of Prussia in Northern Germany. The national sentiment in France, profoundly attentive to events which, on the other side of the Rhine, were modifying the political state of Europe, could not understand that the overthrow of a great part of the Treaties of 1815, devised against France, ought to profit only foreigners. Moreover it was remembered that in 1860 the annexations realized by Italy authorized the Emperor to demand a rectification of the French frontier of the Alps, and from this it was concluded that the annexations projected by Prussia in 1866 afforded an opening for compensation in favor of France on the side of her ancient frontier of the Rhine. At bottom the national sentiment reasoned justly, for the moderation of the Emperor, *his sincere desire not to trouble, by any useless complication, the pacific results of his mediation*, have preserved his Government from being led away by any illusion. *But the force of things willed that the question should be put forward, and it was done.* Therefore there is a basis of truth in the rumors which have been current during the last two or three days. Does this mean that every thing must be taken literally which is said of the demands made on the one side, and of the resistance or hesitation shown on the other? We do not think so. Both the one and the other have been exaggerated by those who have spoken of them to the public. We shall not endeavor to specify the points which are the objects of the negotiations actually pending. The complexity of the interests involved, the variable nature of some of the bases of the discussion, since at the present hour the acquisitions of Prussia in Germany are only in a state of project, sufficiently indicate that it would be rash to endeavor to fix the limits still undetermined on either side. What we can affirm is that the negotiation commenced *is being pursued on terms of the greatest cordiality between France and Prussia, the good understanding between whom has not undergone any alteration.* We may therefore be permitted to hope for a solution which, without being a cause of discontent for Germany, *may give to France a security proportionate to the interior changes of Northern Germany*, and to the public sentiment the satisfaction which has always been assured to it by the policy, at the same time national and moderate, of the Emperor.

Prussian Sentiment in Regard to the Rumored Demands.

From the Berlin National Zeitung.

The Paris journals have manifested a certain discontent at the silence maintained by the King on the disinterested character of French mediation. Praise should not be given to a day's work before the evening arrives. The French Government, report says, has suddenly conceived the idea of demanding a compensation. *Gratitude for the good offices of France would therefore have been premature.* The good people of Paris ought to know that it is *much less possible for the Prussian Government to negotiate with France for the cession of German territory than it was to throw a piece of Silesia into the hands of Austria in exchange for Holstein.* Prussia is accomplishing a great national task, and is *not making a war of conquest on weaker neighbors.* If Germany had to defend herself against aspirations of conquest, *all the forces hitherto divided would be found combining in the closest union.*

The Aggrandisement of Prussia and the Consequent Policy of France.

The Paris *Presse* of Aug. 12, publishes an article on the aggrandisement of Prussia, and the policy of France in consequence. It directs attention to the fact that from the very commencement of the German complications, the French Government had, without any objection from either Prussia or Austria, and with the full acquiescence of the other States which had signed the Treaty of Vienna, laid down the principle that no one of the great Powers of Europe could enlarge its territory without immediately conferring on all the others the right of claiming an equivalent augmentation. That declaration, which the French diplomatists repeated on every suitable occasion, has all along, the writer observes, been the rule of French policy, and gives the key of the present situation. When the war between the two great German rivals appeared inevitable, each of them being anxious to see all the other Powers preserve a strict neutrality, hastened to give explanations concerning its ultimate pretensions. Austria announced the design of ceding Venetia to Italy for an indemnity in money, and of requiring Prussia to give up the County of Glatz, which runs into the Austrian territory, as well as some districts of Silesia, in order to rectify the Austrian frontier; she was willing to enter into an arrangement to allow Prussia to find a compensation in the Duchies of the Elba. The Prussian Cabinet, on its part, rejected all idea of demanding from Austria any territorial cession and any other sacrifice than to give up the copropriety of the Duchies just named, and the renunciation of her position as leading Power in Germany. Prussia also announced the intention of claiming such territorial rectification as would give her a better frontier and more easy communications between her different provinces. The Emperor NAPOLEON's letter of June 11 proved that the views then manifested by the Cabinet of Berlin did not appear to France either unreasonable in themselves or dangerous to the balance of power in Europe. But since then a very material change has taken place. The *Presse* goes on to say:

The pretensions of Prussia, which at the commencement were neither excessive nor alarming, have increased with success, without there being yet a possibility to say exactly how far they extend. The most significant symptom on that subject is the ardent desire which Prussia on all occasions manifests to prevent the intervention of Europe in the settlement of German affairs and her pretension to look upon it as an internal question. Such an idea is not admissible. The Germanic Confederation was not the work of Prussia and Austria alone, nor even of Germany; it was the result of the common labor of Europe, as is proved by the fact that the Federal Constitution had to be inserted *in extenso* in the treaties of Vienna. The assent given by Austria to the ulterior decisions of Prussia do not authorise the latter to settle the affairs of Germany alone. At most, it implies that in a Congress Austria engages to vote with Prussia in favor of the changes proposed by the latter. There is thus at the present moment two questions, each equally serious, to be examined. Does Prussia intend to reject the coöperation of Europe in the new arrangements which she proposes to substitute for the Germanic Confederation? In that case those dispositions will remain a simple fact, without any European sanction, and the other Powers will only observe them in so far as it may suit their convenience and their interests. In the second place the other Governments have a right to ask what are the territorial changes that Prussia proposes to accomplish in Germany, in order to be in a position, to judge by the extent of the annexations she is effecting, to her own profit, the perturbation to the equilibrium of Europe which will result, and the importance of the territorial compensations which that isolated extension of one of the great Powers gives the others the right of claiming for themselves. In putting those questions to Prussia, France is acting in consistency with the principles she has not ceased to proclaim during the last three years; she is exercising an incontestable right, and, in our opinion, is accomplishing a duty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Landwehr—Their Military Training and Appearance.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army writes as follows from Eisgub, under date of Aug. 4:

Nothing could be more striking to Englishmen, who have long been accustomed to hear the Prussian army described as a sort of hurried levy of untrained militiamen, than the appearance of these troops. Fine and strong as are the men who have fought in the foremost ranks during this campaign, Prussia had in reserve behind them troops formed of soldiers equally tall, equally strong, older and better grown in these Landwehr levies. Most of the privates are men of good situation in life, for, after completing their terms of service in the line, they have gone into business or professions, and generally have secured comfortable incomes; but at the call of their country they have cheerfully left their private affairs and returned to serve in the ranks, and have brought with them to their soldier's duty an education and intelligence which can be found in the armies of no other country in Europe; nor, as can be seen from the garrison of this place, have they in private life forgotten one item of their former military training. They are grand troops, the very beau-ideal of a soldiery; and they are well led, for their officers, nearly all of noble birth, are men who have formerly served in the army, and who in time of peace live upon their estates in the same districts as the soldiers they now command are drawn from; so that these Landwehr levies unite with their superior education and intelligence a chivalrous affection for their chiefs, such as characterized the privates of the bands who fought so gallantly for the House of Stuart.

The Secret of the Military Strength of Prussia.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

Sixty years since, after the famous battle of Jena, NAPOLEON imposed on the defeated Prussians the obligation of limiting their military establishments to a strength of 42,000 men. It was impossible to contradict the Emperor, and not easy, as might be thought, to deceive him, but the device was accomplished by SCHARNHORST, the War Minister of the time, who not only evaded the decree of NAPOLEON, but laid the foundations of that military strength which has just been displayed in a career of unexampled triumph. SCHARNHORST did restrict the actual or visible army of Prussia to the specified numbers, but he kept this army in a state of perpetual change. Its constitution never remained the same for twelve months together, but resembled the waters of a lake which receives a river at one end and discharges it at the other. As soon as a recruit was thoroughly drilled, and had become an effective soldier, he was dismissed to his home, and a fresh recruit was received in his place, to be again disciplined and again dismissed. The result of this system was that the standing army became but a specimen corps of a nation of soldiers. For every soldier in the ranks there were five as good ones as he in the body of the people, all ready at the first call of the trumpet to reënter the line of the army. When, therefore, seven years after her great defeat, Prussia once more rose, a force of 200,000 men, admirably disciplined, appeared in the place of an army which NAPOLEON believed he had cut down to a fifth of that number. The Prussians were not ungrateful to their benefactor. To this day the statue of SCHARNHORST in white marble stands by the side of the great guard-house in the great thoroughfare of Berlin—a record of military sagacity as well as national fame.

Destitution and Sickness in the Prussian Army.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows, under date of Aug. 7:

The *Silesian Gazette*, which is published at Breslau, tells us that the Prussian army has reason to rejoice that peace is about to be concluded. The correspondent of the above-mentioned paper says:

"In the Provinces which we now occupy there have been bad harvests for the last three years. The scanty stores were soon exhausted by the enormous requisitions, and this year's harvest, which suffered much from the frosts in May, has been totally spoilt by marches, bivouacs, and wet weather. Everywhere the herds have been eaten up, and the Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Lower Austria are laid waste. In these poverty-stricken districts our armies, which are greatly exhausted by long marches, are now stationed. The supplies received from home are insufficient, and the bread sent is spoilt before it comes to hand. We are in want of everything, as we cannot obtain supplies from the half-famished inhabitants of the country. Typhus and cholera have broken out. There are many funerals, and the sick who are sent to the rear often die for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The condition of the people is most deplorable. Instead of furnishing supplies, they run after our soldiers and beg for bread. Our medical men are of opinion that 'famine-typhus' will soon make its appearance in the army if it is not better fed."

To the foregoing I can add from my own positive knowledge that the cholera has not only committed great ravages in the Prussian army, but that it has carried off a great many of the inhabitants of the towns and districts occupied by them.

Revulsion of Feeling in Southern Germany Against Prussia.

A letter from Baden in the *Débats*, says:

I am at present witnessing one of those sudden revulsions which follow great catastrophes. You are aware that the Grand Duke of Baden, son-in-law of the King of Prussia, was a Prussian in feeling. His Ministry, which followed the impulse given to it by the Chambers, themselves obedient to the general feeling of the population, had sympathies with Austria. The Duke, as a constitutional ruler, yielded to them. Thence arose the attitude of the representative of Baden at the Diet at the time of those famous resolutions which brought on the war. But, in giving way, the Grand Duke acted without any zeal or ardor, and even with a sort of listlessness; and it was soon seen that his army only took the field at the eleventh hour, and just to receive in some way or other the baptism of fire. At that moment the whole country, or nearly all of it, had become of the opinion of its sovereign. But the sudden transports of victory were checked in their spontaneous manifestations by the formidable war-contributions imposed by the Prussian Generals on all the territories they occupied. The consequence is that a rancorous feeling has sprung up, and recollections subsist which will not be soon effaced. It must not be forgotten that in Germany but few taxes are paid. In this point of view the Prussian Government has committed a blunder. People forget the bloodshed, but remember the money lost. A few millions of thalers will not compensate for the mischief done to the Prussian cause by errors of judgment.

Count Von Bismarck—An Interview with the Prussian Minister.

M. VILBORT, the correspondent of the *Siècle* at the Prussian headquarters, relates his interview to take leave with Count DE BISMARCK, from whom he had received a most friendly welcome at Berlin, Horwitz, Nikolsburgh, and elsewhere:

"The private life of the statesman must be respected; I may, however, say that this terrible Minister, whom the Vienna journals represent as with the scythe of death in his hand, is at home the mildest and most affable man imaginable, a good husband and a kind father. His drawing-room resembles a large French salon with an odor of patriarchal Germanism. At the moment of leaving I asked him: 'Am I carrying back to Paris with me peace or war?' This was his reply: 'Friendship—a durable friendship with France. I have the firm hope that France and Prussia will henceforth form the union of intellect and progress. I hope shortly to visit Biarritz, which is my fountain of health.'"

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Mission of the Empress Carlotta to France.

The *Independance Belge* gives the following information respecting the visit of the Empress CARLOTTA to the Emperor NAPOLEON:

"As will be seen by our correspondence from Mexico, the real object of the journey of the Empress is to explain to the Emperor NAPOLEON the necessity of not abandoning the Empire he wished to establish on the other side of the Atlantic, and perhaps also to defend the conduct of her husband, MAXIMILIAN, from the accusations which may have been directed against him by Marshal BAZAINE. For a long time past the relations between these two personages have left much to be desired; latterly, they have grown so much worse that common intercourse has become scarcely possible. Hence, also, the rumors which have been in circulation of the recall of Gen. ALMONTE, suspected of opposing in Paris the interests of his sovereign—rumors and suspicions which require confirmation. As to the impossibility of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN maintaining himself upon his throne when the assistance of France fails him, it is indicated by the letter that we publish in another column. If the Empress CHARLOTTE adds to her communications the resolution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN not to prolong his stay in Mexico after the departure of the last French troops, it will not be a vain menace, but an act dictated by the most elementary prudence. According to the admission of even the sincere partisans of the Empire, the Juarist party, which represents at once the independence of the country and its Liberal tendencies, encouraged by the United States, displays at this moment a vigor and a unity which promise greater successes at no distant future, perhaps even a general rising in all the large towns of the Empire immediately after the departure of the French garrisons. We have never doubted that such must be the end of this adventure in the new world.

From the correspondence of the *Independance Belge* above referred to the following is an extract:

I believe I am justified in stating that the mission of the Empress is to obtain from the Emperor NAPOLEON the recall of Marshal BAZAINE, and a postponement of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. This postponement is an absolute necessity. If the Emperor of the French cannot agree to it all is over with his work in Mexico. It is said that after having been in France and Belgium, where she will be received with all esteem, respect and affection that the Belgian people experience for the offspring of their first sovereign, her Majesty will return to Mexico in the month of October. I fear, alas! that before that time she will find the Empire, if not overthrown, at all events much diminished. Of what avail to disguise it? The Liberal party, which had deeper roots than people thought, has regained all its advantages, and is moving with a vigor in the highest degree alarming to its enemies.

In another letter, dated Mexico, July 10, the correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says: I told you in my last that the mission of the Empress is to explain to Napoleon III. the internal situation of Mexico, and the impossibility of the present regime maintaining itself without the support of France. I may add now, that if her Majesty does not succeed in her mission, if that support is refused, the Emperor is determined to quit Mexico. He already entertained the idea of doing so at the time of M. SAILLARD's journey, and was only prevented then by the advice of his wife, whose disposition is energetic and tenacious; but now the Empress herself recognizes the necessity of choosing between this alternative or dépossession by the triumphant enemy.

Maximilian's Policy and the Mission of the Empress.

From the Monde, Aug. 12.

This Princess is, as far as our information goes, full of energy, courage and talent. On many occasions we have noticed the generous acts which she has performed to relieve the miseries and sufferings of the Mexican Provinces. Undertaking with a Christian firmness her part of sovereign, she determined in person to know and to succor her populations; she had reserved to herself, so to speak, the ministry of charity. At this day it is the interests, perhaps the destinies, of the Empire which are placed in her hands. What success awaits her? This is doubtless not a time for recriminations; but who does not comprehend the regrets which ought to be now caused by the untoward policy into which the Mexican Cabinet has been led? Instead of taking its stand in the living and conservative forces of the country—instead of coming to terms with the clergy, and respecting the liberty and the rights of the church, it first sought to show respect to the revolutionists and to try a sort of see-saw system; very soon after it alienated the episcopacy, arrayed the consciences of the Catholics against themselves, and came to a rupture with the Holy See. At this moment, on the very eve of the departure of our troops, it scarcely finds itself constituted either materially or administratively; and in a social and political point of view it hardly knows where to find those supports without which no power, and above all no new power, can possibly subsist. Our monarchical sentiments, the desire we feel to see the French, Latin and catholic influence freely and usefully exercised in America, the special respect we bear to the royal races from which the Mexican sovereigns descend, inspire us with sincere good wishes and legitimate sympathies for the mission which the Empress CHARLOTTE has accepted. Will she succeed? We do not know; but truth does not permit us to dissemble the fact that in the present condition of Europe, with the engagements taken by the French Government, and with the actual state of the public mind and of public affairs in North America, the difficulties are enormous, not to say insurmountable."

The Failure of the Mexican Experiment—The Policy of Intervention Condemned.

The Paris *Liberté* of Aug. 12 looks on the Mexican experiment as a failure, and incapable of long surviving the withdrawal of the French troops. That journal had already last year foretold this result. It says:

Our sincerity then raised against us the partisans of the Mexican expedition. Those imprudent friends sustained that the maintenance of French troops in that country could and ought to be prolonged, and, exaggerating the present resources of the new empire, balanced, on paper, certain expenses and imaginary receipts, and represented the loan subscribed at Paris as sufficing for all wants. A year has passed, and what remains of all these illusions? At present the fact is known that the budget of receipts does not attain 100,000,000 of francs; and in return it is notorious that the budget of the public debt, which in 1856 was 37,000,000, has increased by the interest of the 340,000,000 borrowed; it is known that an important part of the customs revenue is hypothecated for the payment of the indemnities to Spain and England; finally, it is certain that the French indemnity and the payment of claims must absorb a part of the Budget. In a word, compare 100,000,000 of receipts with 150,000,000 which M. COSTA fixes as the amount of the Budget, representing the most imperious necessities, and then ask how the Government will pay its debts, if it pays its army, (in 1856 the Mexican army cost 40,000,000,) its functionaries and its claimants; and if it pays its army and its functionaries how it will pay its debts? On the other side, if France is not willing to defend by arms the Government which she has established, or to sustain it by financial assistance, the question may be asked, *what the French residents in Mexico will have gained by French intervention, if they are menaced, after the departure of the French troops, with Mexican vespers. Will the policy of intervention have ever experienced a more striking condemnation.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

Deficiencies of the British Navy—Nine-Tenths of the 600 Men-of-War Mere Dummies.

From the London Times, Aug. 13.

The First Lord of the Admiralty—the Minister charged with the management of our navy—has lately acknowledged that we have no sufficient reserves, and that our resources, indeed, in this respect are scarcely adequate to the ordinary reliefs due to vessels on foreign service. This disposes of what may be called the second line of our defences, but even if we look at the first line, our satisfaction will be by no means complete. We have certainly a fine squadron of iron-clads, but so had even Italy, the youngest of European kingdoms, and her fleet was actually beaten by the fleet of a nation scarcely ranked as a maritime Power. Numerically, instead of being as strong as all the world together, *we are not even in the first place, and alliances might easily and even eventually be formed by which all our effective fleet could be outnumbered to-morrow.* The position we have always vindicated for ourselves has been occupied by the Americans. They really have, or believe they have, a navy superior to all the navies of Europe, and their presumptions are not without plausible grounds. True, they have not attained this position without commensurate expenditure, but for this they have, at any rate, an equivalent return. Their iron-clad fleet alone numbers 75 vessels of various rates, and they have upwards of 500 fighting ships besides. The *Miantonomoh*, which her commander was ready to match against our whole channel fleet, represents only a single ship of four guns and 1,500 tons in an array of three score such vessels.

We are quite willing to believe that in an hour of actual trial our ironclads would prove more formidable than is supposed, and that the national aptitudes of our seamen would still count for much in any naval contest. We can imagine, too, that a few of our best wooden ships might be found still serviceable, for an old three-decker did good work against ironclads at Lissa, and the Americans are by no means neglecting their unarmored marine. But all the assurance we can derive from these reflections *falls very far short of satisfaction.* It is not enough to say that we may be somewhat stronger than we seem, when we ought, beyond all question, *to be so very much stronger than we are.* What we are now considering is not our strength itself but our strength as proportioned to our expenditure. France and Italy together do not spend so much on their navy as we do, Austria, which has just won a considerable naval battle, spent scarcely a tenth as much. In fact, as regards our outlay, we have actually assumed very much such an obligation as that with which Mr. SAMUDA would saddle us—the obligation of being superior to all other nations together. It is only when we look at the results obtained that our pretensions appear so moderate. No country, except America, approaches us in expenditure, and the expenditure of the Americans is not so much in excess of ours as it seems. It was enormous for a time, but for a very short time only. Taking the last six years together, the Americans have only spent about £80,000,000 on their navy. We, during the same period, have spent between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000, *and have nothing like so much to show for it.*

The fact is, we have a Navy, but it is a sham. We have ships enough, but they are mostly useless. The *Navy List* tells us that we have nearly 600 men-of-war; the First Lord of the Admiralty tells us that *nine-tenths of these are dummies.*

This is where we have lost ground. If naval battles were to be decided in future, as in times past, by line-of-battle ships and frigates of the ancient pattern, we should do well enough, for we could send to see *three splendid fleets of these picturesque fabrics.* But everybody knows that for decisive actions such vessels are useless, and, indeed, according to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON's account, *they seem to be almost equally unfit even for the routine duties of cruisers.* In the meantime all other maritime nations, whether great or small, having no squadrons in ordinary to keep up, have simply started from the new point of departure, and by building no ships except ships fit for service have made close approaches to our own strength at a mere fraction of the cost. We have done just the contrary, for we have not built new ships with any confidence or activity, and we have maintained our superseded fleets at a great expense all the while. "Repairs" on one side and "experiments" on the other are the things which have brought us to this pass. We spent vast sums in patching up useless ships, and vast sums again in searching for perfection in a new model. That perfection we have never discovered, nor has any other nation discovered it; but other nations have been contented with something short of the ideal, and so have got navies proportioned to their charges. The "objections" alleged against turret-ships are exactly analogous to the objections alleged against the needle-gun. They were sound and sustainable in both cases, we have no doubt, but the objectors omitted to consider the recommendations on the other side, and to strike a balance. Two Governments were more prudent. The Americans took the turret principle for better or for worse, and the Prussians took the needle-gun on similar terms. *The result has been a most formidable Navy in one case and an irresistible Army in the other, while we are left to apply the lesson in discreditable haste, after a profitless expenditure of money which might have brought us all that we could now desire.*

A Relic of the Monarch of the Seas.

A bottle had been picked up at Devonport, containing the following:

"*Monarch of the Seas* left Liverpool on the 19th of March. May 2, no wind, short of provisions and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3d of April, lat. 25° 20' N., lon. 47° 8' W.

WM. JOHNSON, Passenger."

A letter from the Admiralty to Lloyd's Agent states that Mrs. JOHNSON, the mother of WM. JOHNSON, who was on board the *Monarch of the Seas*, had identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

ROME.

The Pope and the Temporal Estates of the Church—He Intends to Place Them under the Protection of Napoleon.

From the Paris Temps, Aug. 13.

If our information from Rome is correct, the Pope is on the eve of taking, in anticipation of the term fixed by the Convention of Sept. 15, a determination not wanting in originality, and which, if realized, will certainly provoke long controversies and complications of more than one kind. After having announced his intention to the Catholic world in a solemn encyclical, His Holiness will write, report says, a letter to the Emperor NAPOLEON, *in which he will offer to hand over to him, under the title of a vicariate, the States of the Church.* This transfer would comprehend, be it observed, the provinces which Italy has annexed to herself in virtue of Royal decrees, which the Holy See has never recognized and which the French Government at first disavowed. The motives invoked by PIUS IX. to justify this step, are said to be the following: In presence of the dangers incurred by the temporal power, the Holy Father cannot abandon the domain of St. Peter to the covetousness of the revolution; and the Papacy not being itself able to defend the possessions insured to it by the two founders of the Carlovingian dynasty, can only place them in the hands of the heir of the donor, the successor of PEPIN-LE-BREF, the Catholic Prince *par excellence*, His Most Christian Majesty the Sovereign of France. The donor would thus resume, under a provisional title, and whilst waiting for times less troubled by impiety, the guardianship of the consecrated provinces; and just as the Pope is the spiritual Vicar of Christ, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. would become the temporal vicar of the Pope. Our readers will readily believe that we give this news under all reserve.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Sultan of Turkey and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

A letter from Constantinople in the Paris *Monde* says:

The Sultan will not have been one of the last to feel the effects of the battle of Sadowa. Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern, who was so eager two months ago, on the day after his sudden appearance at Bucharest, to rush to Constantinople and prostrate himself humbly at the feet of the successor of OTHMAN, now raises his head and almost shows a disposition to treat with his sovereign on a footing of equality. To the conditions which the Porte meant to affix to the recognition of that Prince, His Royal Highness opposes counter-propositions which have not yet been communicated, either textually or officially, to AALI-PACHA, but which are known, from diplomatic letters from Bucharest, to be scarcely anything else than a pure and clear rejection of the clauses of the hatti-scherif sent for examination to the Moldo-Wallachian Ministers. Of the conditions enumerated in that document, the only one that would be accepted at Bucharest is a simple act of recognition, and nothing more would be accorded than the augmentation of tribute. In all other matters Prince CHARLES proposes to exercise all the rights of royalty; that is to say, to coin money in his own name, to conclude treaties with foreign Powers, to be at liberty to raise his army to any amount his Government may think fit, to transmit the succession to the Roumanian throne, either to his sons, if he have any, or to his brothers and German relatives, to institute and decree decorations, to confer any ranks or dignities he may wish; in a word, to exercise sovereignty in nearly its entire plenitude. Moreover, he does not intend to to go and pay homage to the Sultan in his capital, and is following in that particular the example of the Prince of Servia; he finds the Ottoman agency which the Porte wished to set up at Bucharest in the guise of reciprocity quite superfluous. What then is wanting to Prince CHARLES to pronounce the word "Independence?" That the finances of Roumania should soon allow Count DE BISMARK to propose to the Porte the capitalisation of the tribute, the business will be finished. As to the hatti-schérif, it may very well be consigned to the archæological museum of Bucharest.

RUSSIA.

The Reception of the Officers of the United States Fleet at St. Petersburgh—Address to the Emperor.

The mission from the United States of America, accompanied by Gen. CLAY, American Minister, was received by the Emperor at the Palace of Peterhof, in St. Petersburgh, Aug. 8. Capt. G.V. FOX, presenting the address voted by Congress congratulating him upon his escape from the peril of assassination, made the following speech:

SIRE: The resolution which I have the honor of presenting to your Imperial Majesty is the voice of a people whose millions of lips speak from a single heart.

The many ties which have long bound together the great Empire of the East and the great Republic of the West have been multiplied and strengthened by the unwavering fidelity of the Imperial Government to our own throughout its recent period of convulsion. The words of sympathy and friendship then addressed to the Government at Washington by command of your Imperial Majesty are fixed in the eternal remembrance of a grateful country.

As one of the wide family of nations we yield our willing homage to that noble act of humanity which is especially referred to in the resolution of Congress. The peaceful edict of an enlightened Sovereign has consummated a triumph over an inherited barbarism which our Western Republic has only reached through long years of bloodshed.

It is, therefore, with profound emotion that I offer to your Imperial Majesty, to the emancipated subjects, to all the people of this vast realm, our heartfelt congratulations upon the providential escape from danger which led to their spontaneous expression of regret for the attempt and thankfulness for its merciful arrest and failure.

The story of a peril from which a kind Providence has delivered your Imperial Majesty brings with it the remembrance of the mighty sorrow which so lately filled every loyal heart in our own land at the sudden loss of our chief, our guide, and our father.

We thank God that a grief like this was spared to our friends and allies, the Russian people.

May the Father of all nations and all rulers protect, prolong, and bless the life which he has so signally preserved for the service of the people to which it belongs, for the good of mankind and the glory of His Holy Name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Austria and the Paris Exhibition.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Austria will not be able to contribute to the Paris Exhibition, her most industrial provinces, Moravia and Bohemia, having literally been devastated by Prussian troops. An immense variety of articles manufactured expressly for the exhibition have been carried off by the Russians. The exactions and contributions of all sorts which have been levied on the industrial populations of these countries have impoverished the working classes to such a fearful extent that they are utterly unable to produce articles fit for exhibition. Rather than appear in an inferior position at the world's show of 1867, Austria prefers to withdraw altogether from competition.

A Reminiscence of the Battle of Magenta.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* tells the following anecdote of the battle of Magenta:

At the close of the memorable 4th of June, which threw open the capital of Lombardy to French troops, the Emperor, followed by some of his staff, entered a white house then occupied by the village curate. The Emperor sat down before a small table and ate some cold meat, and some fruit hastily gathered in the curate's garden. Having supped he took up a sheet of paper and wrote the magnificent proclamation which Europe knows by heart, and which he gave to one of his Generals to copy out. The Emperor tore up the paper he had written on and threw it away. Next morning the curate found the torn paper, pasted the pieces together on a card, framed it, and now the most valuable autograph extant of the Emperor adorns the walls of the humble presbytery. The curé has been offered repeatedly splendid sums if he would only sell the document and as often refused in peremptory terms to do so. Every 15th of August he goes out at the head of the inhabitants of this little village and visits the field of battle to pray over every mound which covers the remains of the dead, and to light fires, which the peasants leave burning, in memory of their allies, during the whole night. This ceremony is annually terminated by a midnight mass.

A War Prize.

The Breslau papers say: "A wealthy Jewish merchant of this city offered 100 thalers ($14 odd) to the Jewish soldier who should first obtain the grade of officer by bravery on the battle-field; and 50 thalers to the Jewish soldier who should capture a flag from the enemy. Both prizes were gained by Corporal SUSSKIND, (of the firm of WIENER & SUSSKIND,) who, in the combat near Trautenau, on the 27th of June, captured a flag from the enemy, and for his boldness was forthwith promoted by the Crown Prince to the grade of officer. This incident attracted the more attention as the flag was the identical one which a century before, in the War of Seven Years, had been captured by the Austrians from the Prussians under Frederick the Great.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE VOICE.

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

A Saintly Voice fell on my ear,
Out of the dewy atmosphere:—
"O hush, dear Bird of Night, be mute,—
Be still, O throbbing heart and lute!"
The Night-Bird shook the sparkling dew
Upon me as he ruffed and flew:
My heart was still, almost as soon,
My lute as silent as the moon:
I hushed my heart and held my breath,
And would have died the death of death,
To hear—but just once more—to hear
That Voice within the atmosphere.

Again The Voice fell on my ear,
Out of the dewy atmosphere!—
The same words, but half heard at first,—
I listened with a quenchless thirst;
And drank as of that heavenly balm,
The Silence that succeeds a psalm:
My soul to ecstacy was stirred:—
It was a Voice that I had heard
A thousand blissful times before;
But deemed that I should hear no more
Till I should have a spirit's ear,
And breathe another atmosphere!

Then there was Silence in my ear,
And Silence in the atmosphere,
And silent moonshine on the mart,
And Peace and Silence in my heart;
But suddenly a dark Doubt said,
"The fancy of a fevered head!"
A wild, quick whirlwind of desire
Then wrapt me as in folds of fire,
I ran the strange words o'er and o'er,
And listened breathlessly once more;
And lo, the third time I did hear
The same words in the atmosphere!

They fell and died upon my ear,
As dew dies on the atmosphere;
And then an intense yearning thrilled
My Soul, that all might be fulfilled:
"Where art thou, Blessed Spirit, where?—
Whose Voice is dew upon the air!"
I looked, around me, and above,
And cried aloud; "Where art thou, Love?
O let me see thy living eye,
And clasp thy living hand, or die!"
Again upon the atmosphere
The self-same words fell: "*I Am Here.*"

"Here? Thou art here, Love!"—"*I Am Here.*"
The echo died upon my ear!
I looked around me—everywhere,—
But ah! there was no mortal there!
The moonlight was upon the mart,
And awe and wonder in my heart,
I saw no form!—I only felt
Heaven's Peace upon me as I knelt,
And knew a Soul Beatified
Was at that moment by my side:—
And there was Silence in my ear,
And Silence in the atmosphere!

THE TREVILIANS' SUMMER TRIP.

From London Society.

Rose and Evelyn Trevilian sat under the trees on the lawn in front of their home, on a warm evening in July, each of them absorbed in a novel. They were very pretty girls, with clear, fresh complexions, fine teeth, dark hair and honest gray eyes. At this time they were scarcely eighteen; and being twins, and very much alike, the good looks of each were reflected and heightened in the other, as it were, so that they generally received credit for a greater share than they actually possessed. Huntley Manor, their father's place, was in one of the southern counties; the house, a long, straggling mansion, had evidently been added to at many different times, and according to as many different tastes, and the effect was, perhaps, more picturesque than correct in an architectural point of view. It was absolutely covered with all sorts of creeping plants; the old walls modestly vailing themselves under a curtain of ivy, Virginia creeper, and roses, not to speak of a variety of perennial beauties.

An extensive lawn lay in front, dotted with fine old trees and brilliant flower-beds. At the back was the garden, kept up in the old style, with broad grassy walks and closely-clipped yew and box trees; and there might be found an abundance of those dear old-fashioned flowers, so rarely to be met with in modern times, wall-flowers, stocks, sweet william, &c., &c., filling the air with their delicious fragrance. The river ran below a terrace at the bottom of the garden.

The girls sat quietly reading for a long time, undisturbed by any sound save that of bird and insect life; but at length a tall young man of about twenty-one appeared on the steps of the hall-door, and strolled leisurely toward them, lighting a cigar as he came: this was their eldest brother, Walter, who had taken brilliant honors at Oxford in April, and having rather injured his health by his exertions, he was, at present, by the doctor's advice, indulging in a long holiday before entering on the serious business of life. He was very tall, and extremely handsome, with the same frank, honest expression which characterized his sisters. The books were shut as he approached, and Rose jumped up to meet him.

"What a time you and papa have been over your wine," said she: "and pray what have you done with mamma?"

"She will be here directly; she has gone up to inspect the small fry in the nursery. But now, what do you think has been the subject of our conversation in the dining-room? You would give a good deal to know, I can tell you."

"What was it? What was it?" cried both at once; "anything interesting or exciting? Do tell us, Walter."

"Come, attend to my little wants first, and give me my little comforts about me," said he, in a would-be languid manner, "and then we'll see what can be done for you."

So he was pulled down into a comfortable chair, and a little rustic table drawn close for his elbow to rest on, and then his sisters knelt down on the grass at his feet, and begged for the desired information.

Some slow puffs of the cigar, and a twinkle of enjoyment at their evident curiosity, was the sole response for some minutes; but at last, after coaxing and shaking and hair-pulling had all been tried in vain, he relented, and began.

"Well, you really wish to know? You're sure you think it would be good for you to know?"

"Oh, go on, you tiresome creature!" said Evelyn. "Yes, we wish to know, and it would be good for us to know; and what is more, we must know."

"That about settles it, I suppose, so here goes. Well, my little dears, did you ever, in the whole course of your small existence, hear of a place called Spa?"

"Yes, of course," said Evelyn; "it is in France."

"Oh! is it indeed? What do you say, Rose?"

"It is in Germany—in Prussia, I think," said Rose.

"In Prussia, you think! Nice young ladies you both are! and I shall request Miss Hall to take you back into the school-room to pursue your geographical studies. Upon my word you don't deserve to go, for displaying such terrible ignorance. Spa is in Belgium."

"To go!" cried both the girls, who had never left England in their lives; "you don't mean to say there is any idea of our going there?"

"The parents and I am going, with the boys, and we thought of perhaps taking you," said Walter, in a patronizing tone; "but I really don't know that it will be my duty to advise it, under the circumstances."

"To go abroad! Oh, just think of it! how delightful! But it can't be true. Here is mamma; now we shall know all about it."

Mrs. Trevilian appeared with her work-basket at this moment; and her daughters rushing toward her, soon placed her in a comfortable chair, and assailed her with questions.

"Don't mind them, mother," said Walter; "when I asked them, just now, where Spa is, one said in Russia, and the other in India; so after that, of course they remain in the school-room, and Louisa and Constance can go instead."

"That was truly shocking!" said Mrs. Trevilian, laughing. "Well, girls, I suppose you are quite enchanted at the thought of a little trip?" And she proceeded to explain to them that their papa had been advised to drink the waters at Spa for a few weeks, and that it had been decided they should make up a family party and go together.

"When we leave Spa we shall go to Cologne, and let you see the Rhine, and then come home by Paris."

By Paris! that was the crowning bliss of all, if any part of so entirely blissful a scheme could be said to be more so than another; and never was any piece of good news received with greater excitement and ecstasy.

Presently Charles, Arthur, and William, the three schoolboys, came in from a boating expedition, and were made aware of the intended trip. They were by no means so overjoyed as their sisters, for the river at home had great attractions for them; however, they were devoted to cricket also, and agreed that they would take their bats, and that it would be "very jolly indeed."

By-and-by it got too dark to remain any longer on the lawn; so they all adjourned to the lighted drawing-room for tea, where Mr. Trevilian was awaiting them with the two school-room young ladies, Louisa, a girl of sixteen, and Constance, three years younger, as well as their good old governess, Miss Hall, who had been with them ever since the twins were eight years old, and was much beloved by the whole family.

"How I envy you!" said Louisa, when she heard the news; "but my turn will come some day, I suppose, won't it, papa?"

"That it shall, my love," replied her father; "but don't be impatient; you will find yourself grown up—well, quite grown up, I suppose I must say, and out of the school-room, only too soon—and then there will be foreign trips for you also."

After tea, and a little music, and what promised at one time to be interminable questions and explanations, and consultations of Bradshaw and Murray, the happy party at last broke up. The two eldest girls, whose rooms opened into each other, lay long awake, talking of the coming pleasure, and, as a sort of perpetual chorus to their rejoicings, they remarked over and over again, "How delightful that the Pagets are there; and how surprised they will be to see us!"

The Paget family were near neighbors at Huntley, and consisted of a father and mother, one son, a barrister, and one daughter, Ada. They had come to that part of the world about two years before, to take possession of a small property left Mrs. Paget by a distant relation; and there was a great friendship between the two families, and a particularly warm one between the young ladies.

In about three days all the necessary preparations for the journey were completed; and finally, on one of the loveliest afternoons of a very lovely season, Louisa and Constance were flying about among the flowerbeds, gathering bouquets for the departing travelers. Walter, with the three boys and most of the baggage, had already departed by an early train, as they wished to "lionize" Dover; and, after innumerable adieus and promises of letters, the others now got under weigh. The girls had so very rarely left home before, that even at this sublime moment, tears almost came into their eyes as they looked back from the carriage windows at their sisters and Miss Hall, gazing wistfully after them at the hall-door, while the afternoon sun lighted up all the trees and flowers in such a way that they thought the dear old place had never looked half so beautiful.

Dover was reached without any adventure, and Walter had secured rooms for the party in the Ship Hotel. He took his sisters out in the evening for a stroll on the beach, where the animation and novelty of the scene greatly delighted them. In the course of the walk, a hand was laid suddenly on Walter's shoulder, and a cheery voice called out,

"Why, Trevilian! can it be you?"

"Holloa, Granville!" was the reply, "can it be you,—I may rather say; I heard you were off to Switzerland, and thought you were perched on some pinnacle of the Alps long ago."

"Well, so I was; but you see, at Zermatt I met a very nice pleasant fellow, who had been doing all sorts of things; and we were to have done all sorts of other things together; however, he was suddenly summoned home; and, being a nice fellow, I thought I might as well have his company as long as possible, and so I came with him: but I am just starting again for the Tyrol, with an old Oxford don who is wild about the dolomite mountains; a queer old fellow, but a good soul—Crossthwaite is his name."

"Well, you are a queer fellow, I am sure," said Walter, laughing. "The idea of your flying about the world in such a way! But come on now, and let us overtake my sisters, and I will introduce you. You know Granville well by name, I am sure," said he to them, as he presented his friends.

"Yes," replied Rose, turning to Mr. Granville; "your name is very familiar to us; it is surprising we have not met before."

"I was always so unlucky as not to be able to go to Huntley when Trevilian asked me," he answered; "but I hope I may be more fortunate in future."

"Come in and have tea with us," said Walter, "and be introduced to the heads of the house."

So Mr. Granville accompanied them to the hotel, and was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Trevilian. On hearing that they were going to Spa, he tried hard to persuade them to change their plans, and proceed to Innsbruck instead; but this being pronounced impossible, and as he found the evening pass in a particularly pleasant manner, the volatile young man began to meditate an assault on Mr. Crossthwaite, to make him alter his plans, which, as Walter laughingly observed, "was not likely; not if Mr. Crossthwaite knew it."

However, to their great astonishment, when they all met on board the steamer next morning, it was announced that Mr. Crossthwaite had proved less obdurate than was expected, inasmuch as he had consented to a compromise, and would spend a week at Spa in the first place. Mrs. Trevilian and the girls felt rather shocked at young Granville's inconsiderateness in thus upsetting his friend's arrangements to gratify a whim of his own. However, nothing could be said, and Mr. Crossthwaite was duly induced.

He was a man of five-and-forty, about the middle height, and very thin. His face was not handsome, by any means; but both talent and goodness were expressed in it. He was beginning to be slightly bald about the forehead, and looked and felt decidedly shy and nervous at coming into the midst of so large a party, especially the lady portion thereof. But Mrs. Trevilian immediately took him in hand, with her usual kindness; and long before they reached Calais, her pleasant cordial manners had made him feel quite at home with her, at all events.

The passage was very calm, and none of them suffered from *mal de mer* except Barnes, the maid; and as she had, previous to starting, declared herself quite unassailable by any weakness of the sort, she had to submit to a considerable amount of 'chaff' from the boys during the rest of the excursion.

After a long and wearisome journey at (least so it appeared to the elders of the party, at any rate, the spirit of the younger members seeming to rise higher every hour) they reached Brussels; where as many as could found accommodation in the Hotel de Flandre; but some of the gentlemen had to go elsewhere. The next day Walter and his friend and Mr. Crossthwaite went on to Spa to secure quarters, while the others remained for two days in order to see Brussels thoroughly. They went to Waterloo, of course, and visited cathedral, church and museum, and began to lay in a stock of photographs. The shops looked very inviting, but as Paris was to be visited on the way home, any acquaintance with them, further than was to be gained from the outside of the windows, was strictly prohibited. On the third day they made their way to Spa, where Walter and the Pagets met them at the station and took them to the capital airy lodgings which they had been fortunate enough to secure, Walter and the two gentlemen establishing themselves comfortably at the Hotel d'Orange. The Pagets had prepared tea for them in their rooms, and insisted on their all going there; and a most joyous meeting they had, Mr. Crossthwaite alone being too shy to join them. Edward Paget, who was by some people suspected of a secret weakness for Rose Trevilian, was full of plans for riding-parties, picnics, and all sorts of "jollity," as he expressed it, while Mr. Granville became more and more strongly of opinion that the Tyrol was a decided bore, and that his companion must by all means be persuaded, if possible, to give it up and remain at Spa.

Next morning a great array of the little, sure-footed Ardennes horses stood pawing outside the door of the Trevilians' lodgings. Mrs. Paget, who was very fond of riding, acted chaperone, and they had a famous canter over the moors, and at last alighted on a tempting spot, where some sat and others strolled, as they felt inclined, enjoying the delicious air. Evelyn, observing that Mr. Crossthwaite kept apart and looked shy and uncomfortable, evidently "a fish out of water" in the midst of the large, merry party, contrived, good-naturedly, to get near him, and began to talk to him, though terribly afraid to do so, on account of the fearful amount of learning of which she had heard so much. But she was agreeably surprised by finding that he not only condescended to converse with her, but that he used language perfectly intelligible to her, and talked in a most interesting way on interesting subjects. Evelyn was not only well educated, but was an extremely intelligent, well-informed girl, who had read a great deal, and remembered what she read. Mr. Crossthwaite was, therefore, equally surprised and pleased with her, for (owing, no doubt, to the limited number of his female acquaintance) he was accustomed to look on all ladies and their acquirements with a certain amount of contempt, a sentiment which it is to be hoped, for the credit of his sex, is shared by very few of them.

"I felt very sorry for you, Miss Evelyn," said Mr. Granville, on the way home, "when I saw you in the claws of the old fellow. Were you quite knocked down with words about a mile long?"

"Very much the contrary," replied she; "he really is a very pleasant man when he does talk. What a pity it is that he should be so silent generally!"

"Oh, poor fellow! he's a regular bookworm, you know, and they never talk much; he is a sort of owl, who ought never to be seen except at night, and then only in connection with green spectacles and a shaded lamp and musty volumes of an appalling size."

"Well," said Evelyn, laughing, "you see it is possible to behold him without such appendages. But what will he do without his books for two long months?"

"He will collect materials for one, that is what he will do. You know he's a great geologist, and I am sure the very sight of the dolomites will make him mad, and I'm very courageous to go with him, I consider; not that he would have pluck enough to go dangerously mad, but he will fall into a mooning state, and take root on the Monte Cristallo, and refuse to leave it, to the despair of myself and his old mother, when she hears it."

"Is his mother living still?" said Evelyn.

"Yes. I don't wonder at your asking, for he looks too old to possess such a relative; but, after all, he is only forty-five, you know, though he looks so much more. The fuss that he makes about her is something quite incredible, I assure you. She lives in a little cottage near Oxford, and of course he is there continually; and I really think he is animated—actually animated, when with her. It is too ridiculous the way he goes on about her!"

"How can you say so?" cried Evelyn. "He can't be too attentive to his mother, surely!"

"Well, you see, I don't understand that sort of thing. Of course I'm immensely fond of my mother; but I should never dream of putting myself to such worry and trouble on her account, and I am sure she would not expect it."

Mr. Crossthwaite here rode up to Evelyn's other side, with a curious plant he had discovered, and they again got into conversation. She managed by degrees to bring his mother on the tapis, and watched with interest how his eyes brightened as he spoke of her. She could not help thinking that, in spite of Master Frank's external advantages, his youth and good-looks and easy manners and careless good-temper, he was, in reality, a much inferior man to the plain, awkward, depressed individual beside her; the very fact of his being there, instead of among his beloved mountains, merely to gratify a whim of his companion's, showed an amount of self-denial of which the other was incapable. A few evenings after this they went to the Redoute, and visited the roulette and rouge et noir tables, and watched the bourgeois of the place enjoying their nightly dance in the *grande salle*. In the rooms they found many acquaintances, some just arrived, some just going, and they had a most lively evening. Rose and the Pagets seemed instinctively to fraternize; Granville had installed himself as Evelyn's especial friend from the first, and they got on famously together.

"Come, Trevilian," said he to Walter, this evening, "come and let us venture a few francs at roulette; you will come and look on, won't you?" he added, turning to Evelyn, "and bring us good luck."

"But isn't it very wicked?" said Evelyn, hesitating.

Both Walter and Granville laughed heartily. "Not very," said the latter. "I can show you a most respectable old female who has been playing all night, and I'm sure she wouldn't do anything "wicked."

So they went into the next room, and, after looking on for a little, the two young gentlemen put each down a five-franc piece, and won. This happened several times, and Evelyn grew excited. It happened that she had, fortunately, been saving her pocket-money for some time before she had heard of the foreign trip, so she was the happy possessor of twenty pounds, which was to be spent in Paris on all manner of beautiful presents for sisters and friends at home; and this idea was one of the chief pleasures she was looking forward to. It now occurred to her how delightful it would be if this twenty pounds would turn itself into forty pounds, in such a very easy manner as Walter had doubled his francs; and, after various debatings within herself she could resist no longer.

"Will you put this down for me, please?" said she to Walter.

"That is right!" cried Granville. "I am sure you will make a fortune in no time."

Evelyn entered into all the excitement of the hour. At one time she had nearly doubled her money; when reverses began to set in. She would not give up, however, always confidently expecting to win everything back—till, after various vicissitudes of fortune, she saw her last coin swept away by the rake of the croupier. She tried to laugh and look indifferent; and Walter and Granville commended her pluck, and declared they would win all her money back for her; but her eyes filled with tears as she turned to find a seat, and, to her surprise and mortification, she saw that Mr. Crossthwaite was standing close beside her.

"Here is a seat," said he, bringing her to a sofa in the corner of the room. "I am afraid you have been unlucky."

Evelyn's eyes brimmed over; she was little more than a child as yet, and she could not find voice to reply. Her companion saw this, and, with wonderful tact for so learned a man, he immediately began to talk of indifferent topics not requiring an answer, until she regained her composure. When, however, she was fairly recovered, he brought the subject round again to the gaming-table, and she told him all her distress, which she never dreamt she would have been able to do, and tears sprang once more unbidden to her eyes.

"I feel truly sorry for your loss and disappointment," said her friend. "I know that it must be a great disappointment; but, you see, it does not do to play with fire and expect to come off without a burn. If I might venture to advise you, I should say, never put down so much as a franc again. The love of excitement is so subtle a thing; it takes possession of us in a way we could not believe beforehand. Were there no other evils connected with it, there is something degrading—is there not?—in getting so excited about the acquisition of more money."

He grew very confidential in the course of the evening, and told Evelyn, to her great surprise, that his own love of gambling had been so strong in his youth that every consideration of duty and principle gave way to it, and no advice or remonstrance had the slightest effect on him until he fairly broke his father's heart, of whose sudden death he received intelligence one evening at Baden. "I never thought I should tell that story to any one," he concluded. "You may imagine the anguish and remorse which made me old before my time, and which render me to this very day, I am quite aware, unlike other people. The very sight of a gambling-table fills me with horror, and I long to stop the hand of any young man or woman whom I see beginning to tamper with a temptation so fatal to me."

Evelyn warmly thanked him for his advice, and assured him that nothing should ever induce her to do again as she had that evening done.

"I am very glad to hear you say so," he answered; "and not only that, but use all your influence with your brothers and friends, or any one in whom you are interested, to prevent them from running any risk from that terrible evil. Will you forgive my lecture?" he added, smiling and holding out his hand to say "Good night," as Walter and Granville came toward them. They, too, had been unlucky, and a shade was on the brow of the latter.

"That old fellow seems to be always dodging about and making a victim of you," said he, impatiently, looking after Mr. Crossthwaite as he left the room. "I wish he would keep himself to himself, or you will vote me a dreadful bore for inflicting him upon you."

"Oh! no, no," cried Evelyn, "I like him very much; he is very kind and good, and does not bore me at all."

"Ah, that's all your good nature, any one must be bored with him. Hallo! here is all the world going away; let me get your shawl. Where is it?"

"Don't take the trouble," said Evelyn, dryly, for his tone jarred upon her. "Walter, you will find it behind the second pillar on the right in the dancing-room."

Granville turned on his heel in a pet, and went away by himself. His ill-humor was never of long duration, however, and next morning he had forgotten all about it, and came early to the Trevilians, full of plans for the day's amusement.

What with rides, and drives, and picnics, the time passed swiftly away, until at last one evening, on the return of the whole party from a long walk, Rose put her arms round Evelyn's neck when they got up to their own room, and hiding her face, said,

"Do you know, Edward Paget is talking to papa down stairs just now; what do you think about it?"

"Aha!" cried Evelyn, laughing, "so it has come about as I guessed. I am so glad. I like Mr. Paget very much; but oh! Rose, what shall I do without you?"

"Do without me!" said Rose, holding up her head. "Why, you will have some one far better than me, for of course you and Mr. Granville will arrange it for the same day."

Evelyn started violently.

"Mr. Granville and me! Oh! Rose, I never thought of such a thing, nor does he, I am quite sure. I don't like him the least in that way. We are like brother and sister, nothing more. Oh! I should never dream of marrying Mr. Granville."

"Should you not?" said Rose, disappointed; "I am sorry for that, he is so nice and so handsome; but never mind, some one else is sure to turn up before that, and we shall leave home together, and live near each other all our lives."

Evelyn warmly embraced her sister, and tried to look as if she accepted her consolations, in order not to damp this new-born happiness. But she lay long awake that night, and shed some natural tears at the idea of the separation, and meditated on many things. She almost smiled as she thought of Rose's suggestion as to Granville; she certainly looked upon him very much as she did upon Walter, and nothing more. But how was it that the face of Mr. Crossthwaite kept continually presenting itself before her mental vision, and different things he had said in the course of the many conversations they had now had together would come up in her mind? Could it be that she, a pretty, lively girl of eighteen, was about to fall in love with the plain, shy, elderly Professor? No, she was *not* about to fall in love with him, for all unconsciously to herself she had already done so, and it was pretty certain that he would henceforth hold a place in her heart which no other man could hope to do; but as yet she did not know this.

So things went on as usual, (except that Rose and Edward Paget were in a seventh heaven of bliss and contentment, and the parents on each side were greatly pleased with the engagement,) till one morning Mr. Crossthwaite took a long solitary walk by himself over the moors, making up his mind to some painful step evidently, judging by the expression of his face. That resolution was to tear himself away at once from the society of Evelyn.

Thinking over everything, he marveled at his own folly in allowing himself to remain near her when he became aware of the danger of doing so—and came to a final decision amid many bitter thoughts of the contrast between them, and of his uncheered solitary life. But he looked as calm and composed as usual that night on entering the ball-room at the Redoute. It was Friday, on which evening there is what is called a dress ball, in which the visitors take part, and the Trevilians and Pagets were already there.

"This next dance is a stupid quadrille," said Granville, coming up to Evelyn, "and I am going to dance it with Miss Paget; but remember, you have promised me the next waltz. Oh! by Jove, there is that fellow Crossthwaite mooning into the room, and he will select you for his victim of course, as usual. Can't I take you somewhere to escape him? Come into the next room."

"No, thank you," replied Evelyn, "I have often told you that I find him very pleasant to talk to—I don't feel a victim in the least."

"I can't understand that, and I don't think you really think him agreeable. However, here he comes, and I'll be off if you are sure you won't be rescued. Au revoir! don't forget our waltz."

"Are you going to dance?" said Mr. Crossthwaite, coming up and seating himself beside her.

"No," said Evelyn, "I have just been dancing, and I am going to rest."

"Then we can have a little talk," said he, with a smile; "the last I am afraid, for it is high time I was off to the Tyrol."

A pang shot through Evelyn's heart as he said this, which revealed a great deal more of her own state of mind than she had previously known.

"Do you mean to go directly?" she said.

"To-morrow," replied he; and at the word her heart died within, and she could not have found voice to make a remark, so it was fortunate he continued talking.

"To-morrow I mean to go. Just think what an idler I am. It is a whole month since we came here, and it is almost too late now for the Tyrol."

"If it is too late, then, you had better stay on here," said Evelyn, with an attempt at a laugh.

"No, I think I shall go; Granville will not, of course. I should never expect him to leave all his amusements here."

"What would you not expect Granville to do?" said the gentleman in question, as he passed by where they sat.

"To leave Spa to-morrow," replied his friend, smiling.

"To-morrow! surely not to-morrow?"

Granville felt he had behaved ill in detaining Mr. Crossthwaite so long, and that he could not in common civility let him go on by himself, so he stopped, and begged him to remain another week.

"You will persuade him, Miss Evelyn, I know," said he, as he was obliged to go away to dance. "I shall leave him in your hands."

Evelyn, thus commissioned, did her best, but Mr. Crossthwaite was perfectly firm and immovable in his determination.

"How obstinate you are," said she at length, rather piqued, "and how unpleasant we must all have been to you to make you so determined to leave."

He looked at her, and there was a strange expression in his eyes which made her color and turn hers away.

"Miss Evelyn," he said gravely, "I have been happy here, happier than I ever thought I should be, far happier than I had any right to be. I shall always look back at this as the brightest part of my life; but it is time that all were ended. Dreams are pleasant things, but you know one must not always indulge in them, especially, when they are utterly wild and useless. Good-by, now, you have been very kind to me; I shall never forget it—good-bye."

He took her by the hand and held it firmly pressed for a moment in his own, and the next minute had abruptly left the room. Evelyn's thoughts were in a whirl that night when she got to her own room. A great joy thrilled her whole frame when she thought of Mr. Crossthwaite's looks and words, for were they not unmistakable? Did he not love her as she loved him? Yes, the conviction grew upon her more and more strongly. Surely he would not go—he could not go—if he really cared for her. She felt that without him everything would be a blank, and if he loved her he must feel the same. At last she settled it in her own mind that he would not go, it was impossible: at any rate, she would see him in the morning, for his good-bye only meant good night, of course; and then he would be sure to change his mind. And having come to this conclusion, she fell asleep, but not to wake till the dawn of a glorious summer morning had begun to redden the sky.

At breakfast time that day Walter and Granville came over from the hotel.

"Just think of it," said the latter, "the old fellow has gone off to the Tyrol by himself, early this morning."

We must now skip over the rest of the visit to Spa and the trip to Cologne and the Rhine. About the end of September the Trevilians and Pagets had reached the Grand Hotel in Paris, *en route* for home. The second day after their arrival, Mr. Granville went off by himself, somewhat suddenly, to England.

"I can tell you why he has gone, mamma," whispered Rose to her mother, in a corner of the large public drawing-room where they were all sitting, and where much speculation had taken place on the subject. "Evelyn refused him last night! Yes, it is quite true. I was sure something had happened, so I asked her, and she could not deny it."

"Refused him, my dear!" said Mrs. Trevilian, all astonishment, for she had come to like Frank Granville, and to look upon him as almost as certain to be her son-in-law as young Paget. "Are you *quite* sure?"

Rose *was* quite sure, and though a good deal surprised and disappointed, of course Mrs. Trevilian could say nothing whatever to her daughter about it—on such subjects she must judge for herself.

Poor Evelyn had a very different visit to Paris from what she had expected. Her lively companion was gone, and Rose, of course, much taken up and engrossed by her intended, and beside that, she had her own secret, not guessed at by any one, and filling her with anxiety, joy and doubt by turns. The day before they left, as she and her mother were walking in the Palais Royal, where the former had been making many purchases for the home party, she saw a familiar form in front of them, which made her heart leap, and Mrs. Trevilian immediately exclaimed, "Dear me, there is Mr. Crossthwaite; we must stop him, and ask all about his adventures." He was walking very quickly, however, and they did not overtake him then; but he turned into the Grand Hotel, and stood on the steps talking to some one till they came up, when Mrs. Trevilian spoke to him. He started violently at the sound of her voice, and colored when he turned round and saw who was there.

"I thought you were at home by this time," said he confusedly, as if he hardly knew what he was saying.

"Come up-stairs to our sitting-room," said Mrs. Trevilian, "and let us hear what you have been about."

She led the way up stairs before he could make some excuse, which he seemed on the point of doing. He walked behind with Evelyn, determined not to speak to her; but catching sight of her face at a turning of the stair, and seeing how pale she was, he forgot his resolution.

"You have not been ill?" said he, in a low tone of such earnest anxiety that the delightful conviction that she was far from an object of indifference to him again impressed itself strongly upon her.

"Not at all, thank you," she replied, in a voice which sounded cold and stiff from the effort she was making to conceal all emotion. "We have been doing a good deal here, and I am rather tired, that is all."

Nothing further passed between them; up stairs Mr. Trevilian, who had learned to like him extremely during the month at Spa, gave him a most cordial greeting, and pressed him to come and pay them a visit at Huntley, which, to Evelyn's mortification, he excused himself from doing, with many thanks, but with immovable firmness, saying that he was an old hermit, who never visited the haunts of men except during his Summer holiday just over.

"Well, well," said Mr. Trevilian at last, "a wilful man must have his way. When do you cross the channel?"

"To-morrow," replied Mr. Crossthwaite, rising to leave.

"Ah! then we shall at least perform the voyage together." But they did not see him again till they were seated in the railway carriage, when he merely came up to bid them good-bye, saying he was unavoidably detained until next day.

"Poor man! how terribly shy he is," said Mrs. Trevilian; "I hoped he had got over all that with us, but he seems as bad as ever again. I am sure it is mere shyness which keeps him from going with us now."

"Oh! it is nothing else in the world," said Mr. Trevilian, "it is a thousand pities, for he is a very good fellow, and I have the greatest respect for him. I wish I could have got him to come to Huntley."

Evelyn did not know how to account for this obstinate avoidance of her society, and once away from him, she harassed herself with inward questionings and doubtings. Surely he could not care for her, or how could he stay away from her—she must have made a foolish mistake—as if a learned man like him *could* really care for a girl like her! So Evelyn began to be very unhappy, and a great change in her appearance and spirits became evident to all the home circle. Her anxious mother began to think that she repented her refusal of Mr. Granville, and heartily wished that by some happy chance that youth would make his appearance again.

The Winter went by much as usual. The weather was clear and bright and frosty—favorable for long walks. There was also a capital billiard-table, and a great box of books came from Mudie's every fortnight, so that there was no want of resources. In January Mr. Trevilian happened to pay a visit by himself at Sir William Graham's, a country neighbor of theirs. He arrived late, and, to his surprise, the first person he saw on taking his seat at dinner, was Mr. Crossthwaite opposite him. Next day they had a long walk together, and Mr. Trevilian reproached him for having refused all invitations to Huntley, whilst it appeared he could visit other friends.

"I know it must appear extremely uncivil and unaccountable to you," he replied, "and I am sorry to say I can only excuse myself by letting you see what an intense fool I have been."

He then confided his secret to Mr. Trevilian, who was utterly amazed and much inclined to smile at the absurd idea; but of course repressed it, and told his friend how very grieved he was for him, but that he was sure his daughter had never given a thought to the subject.

"I know she has not," was the reply. "Do you think that I have been so insane as to have any hope; but you will understand how it is I cannot visit you."

On his return home, Mr. Trevilian of course told his wife what had passed, and she was no less astonished than himself. "Poor dear man!" said she, "how could such a thing ever come into his head? I wish I might tell Evelyn, it would amuse her greatly; but of course it would not be fair."

As Spring advanced, young Paget began to be very impatient at being "kept so long out of his wife," and wrote pathetic accounts of his extreme misery and loneliness in London, which Rose, at any rate, fully believed to be in no ways exaggerated. However, Mr. Trevilian would not hear of the marriage taking place till the end of August, when Rose would be nineteen; and in the meantime it was fixed that the two girls should be introduced and go about a little in London together, which would be pleasant for both. A house was accordingly taken in Eaton Square, and the young ladies duly made their début. Rose's engagement was announced, but Evelyn met with many admirers, the more, perhaps, that she cared nothing at all about them. Mr. Granville also was in town, and established himself on something like his old footing. Early in July a great season of shopping set in, which both Rose and her mother seemed rather to enjoy than otherwise. Evelyn was too sad, both on account of her secret and also at the prospect of losing her sister, to take much interest in anything; and when young Granville proposed once more, and was decidedly refused, her mother was completely puzzled, and began to think that some terrible illness must be on the point of showing itself. The evening before they went down to Huntley, it being now within four weeks of the wedding, Evelyn and her mother were sitting alone in the drawing-room, as the others had all gone to the opera. A letter was brought in for Mrs. Trevilian from her neighbor, Lady Graham, who was at home. It said—

"We are in great distress here; our dear friend, Mr. Crossthwaite, is in the house, dangerously ill; the doctors give us very little hope of him this evening." Mrs. Trevilian read this paragraph aloud.

"How very sad," she said; "poor Mr. Crossthwaite! Evelyn, my dear child, what is the matter?"

Evelyn had started off her seat and stood staring at her mother, pale as death.

"Read it again," she said—"Not seriously ill—Oh! surely not that—I cannot bear it."

Her mother rose and went to her.

"Evelyn, what is this? you astonish me—you cannot mean that you—that you—care for Mr. Crossthwaite, except as a friend?"

"I could die for him!" she said, vehemently.

"My dear child!" was all Mrs. Trevilian could say, she was so completely taken aback by this unexpected announcement.

"Had you any idea of this, Rose?" she asked of her other daughter, whom she took into her own room that night for a private conference.

"Well, I must confess I had begun to suspect something of the kind, mamma," she replied, "though I never dreampt of its being so serious; but what will you do? Surely, you won't forbid it, since Evelyn is set on it. What will papa say?"

"Your father will be amazed, and I am sure he will disapprove—not that there is any objection to the man, except that he is too old, far too old, and then he is not at all suited to Evelyn—he is a regular old bachelor."

"Oh! I think you are mistaken, mamma; Evelyn and he got on capitally; then you know he is not nearly so old as he looks. My only objection to him is that he wears such fearfully baggy coats."

This made them both smile.

"As to that," said Mrs. Trevilian, "I suppose we could find him a good tailor; but, poor man, I forget how useless all our anxieties are likely to be; he is so very ill, and not expected to recover." However, Mr. Crossthwaite did recover, contrary to all expectation.

Mr. Trevilian was quite as much surprised (and almost annoyed) as his wife expected. At first he refused to believe that it was anything but a mere fancy, and a very mistaken one, on Evelyn's part, but in the course of a week or two he modified his views and went over to see Mr. Crossthwaite. One day shortly afterwards that gentleman drove up in Sir Sir William Graham's carriage, and after luncheon Evelyn and he walked in the garden together. Once more she saw those serious eyes turned on her with a look which was reserved for her of all the world, and which filled her with indescribable happiness.

"Evelyn," said he, "I must hear it from your own lips—I cannot realize it, or believe it as yet—is it possible that you can love me?" Evelyn's answer must have been very satisfactory, for Rose's wedding was immediately postponed, and on the last day of September the twins were married at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Paget went to Italy, and Mr. and Mrs. Crossthwaite to Scotland; but there was a happy Christmas meeting at Huntley. The more they saw of Mr. Crossthwaite, the more did Mr. and Mrs. Trevilian repent of their first opposition to the marriage, and the more did their love and respect increase for their, at first, unwelcome son-in-law. In two years from that time Mr. Granville married Louisa Trevilian; and now Constance is the only daughter at home. That she may long remain there is the hearty wish of her parents; but one which we fear is not at all likely to be realized.

AVICE AND HER LOVER.

From Once a Week.

England was "Merrie England" still, and bluff King Hal lived in the odor of masses, horse-racing, bowling and love-making; encouraged by royal example, the country was not slow in taking up all manner of sport, and great sums were spent on horses, especially in importing such as were likely to improve the home stock. Goodly estates changed hands with as great facility as in these present days, and although long before that corporate body known as the "Jockey Club" sat in judgment upon "turf" laws, the settling-day was rigidly observed, and debts of honor paid either by money or blood. Yorkshire took the lead in those days, and the great race-meeting held in the Forest of Galtres, on the eastern side of the City of York, had just terminated. The favorite had been distanced, and the owner of the favorite, Percy Topham, of Sledmere, had a heavy reckoning to pay. No one wondered at the dark frown that had settled down upon his handsome face, though many did marvel at his reckless challenge to run his mare, *Lady Ann*, against Dick Skelton's *Courtier* for the then enormous wager of three hundred pounds.

"Thou'lt never win, Percy," said Squire Thornton, kindly. "Back out of it, there's a good lad. The old Hall won't but be thine when all thy debts are paid to-day. Dick's an honest fellow, and cares more for a kind look from thy sister Avice's bright eyes than for all the race winning in England. Make a match there, an you like, Percy, and I'll wish thee well on it."

Percy's face flushed, and a rough oath rolled out through his clenched teeth. "Avice can make or mar her own wedding, Squire. Dick's taken my hand on the wager, and so it must bide. We of Sledmere never back out of anything. The mare's a good one, and will pull through for the honor of the old place."

And he turned away, evidently bent upon avoiding further advice or condolence; walking off in the direction of the city, whither the crowd was now bending its way likewise. He had spoken, as he thought, lightly; but, God help him! his heart was heavy as lead. Squire Thornton had said no more than the truth, and bitter and unpalatable as that truth was, Percy knew he must "grin and abide it;" the day's ill-luck had been but the finishing stroke to a long train of what he was pleased to call misfortunes, but which his neighbors gave a harsher name to. True, the Hall would not go; it had gone, though only to his sister Avice, long ago; he must pay his debts, or give it good to-morrow, even if the last penny went; and then?—ay, what then? He was young, healthy, and the world was wide. Soldiering was no bad trade, and in those days you got a better price for your blood than now. The King liked a jolly roystering blade, though he might not have a groat in his pocket. He had been down in luck, it is true, but fortune is capricious; luck might—nay, must, if he could only hold on long enough—change, and meanwhile he'd the match with Dick Skelton to win.

There is something peculiarly elastic and hopeful about the nature of a thorough-paced turf-man. So it was that having mentally faced his ill-luck, and, so to speak, taken the bull by the horns, Mr. Topham mounted his horse to take his twenty miles of home road with a clear brow, and a happy conviction that somehow or other, he didn't know or care how, he'd fall on his legs and tide over the ugly state of affairs.

He had not gone above a mile of his way when Dick Skelton came up with him, and presently opened his heart anent his affection for Avice. Now Avice was Percy's sole remaining relative; she had been with him since childhood; he never indeed remembered a time that Avice was not his comforter, counselor, and helper; so you may believe he had no desire to see his home broken up, and the light carried away to brighten another. Nevertheless, he could have no objection to plead, he was only a brother, and it was in the course of nature that she should make another home for herself; so with a sickly heart Percy promised to speak for his friend, and they parted by the great gate, Dick having a couple of miles yet to ride.

Sledmere Hall was a rambling, patched-up building; one end was in ruins, and to this had been tacked a quarter big enough to barrack a troop; not more than half the habitable portion was really inhabited. In one corner of the least ruined portion of the old part, where a great lumber chamber existed, Percy had permitted an eccentric beggar man, by the name of Essex, to take up his dwelling. This man had established a curious reputation in the country round, being looked upon as half-fool, half-wizard, and wholly mysterious. The poor folks feared and consulted him, the rich ones humored, and, unwilling to risk his displeasure, fed him bountifully when he demanded the same. Essex was a big, burly, broad-shouldered fellow, carrying his professed age (which he affirmed to be seventy) with a marvelously hearty and hale figure; he wore a long white beard and moustaches to match, and usually had on a broad-brimmed slouch hat, so that, save a pair of keen eyes flashing out below thick protruding eyebrows, little or no distinctive feature in his face was visible. As Percy rode to the hall door upon the evening of the ill-starred race at York, the beggar was striding up the avenue with a well-filled wallet slung over his broad shoulder; Percy glanced at him in passing, but whether from want of thought or that feeling of irritation which sometimes comes over one when, vexed and sick at heart with life's disappointments, we see some one else taking the ills of their lot easily and in a Mark Tapley like spirit, "looking happy," I cannot say; anyhow, he passed the man without giving him "good-night," which omission was retaliated by a clenched fist being lifted menacingly, and as ugly a scowl as you'd wish to see.

"Ay, you may hold your head high, my fine young sir," muttered Essex, his eyes following the horseman; "but you'll look low enough soon. You've eyes enough, and words enough to spare sometimes; fewer of both, and it had been better for you: you'll think so yourself before long. You've had a bitter pill to swallow to-day, but there's a worse one coming."

"What art mutterin' and mumblin' about, auld man?" cried a voice at his elbow, and a woodman who had turned into the avenue from a by-path joined him.

"Saying my paternoster, friend, as I walked," was the reply. "Asking the saints to bless thy young master and give him better luck with his horses."

"Has he been unlucky then?"

"Ay, the mare gave in."

The woodman's answer was a curse, for like most servants he went with his master in winning or losing, and the "mare" had been the boast of every man and stripling on the Sledmere estate. Nothing more was spoken between the two; and the woodman, looking askance at Essex, as one is apt to do at the bearer of ill-tidings, took the first occasion to turn down another path; then, taking to his heels, set off across the park toward the stables, there to learn the true report of the day's work.

Meanwhile, Percy had reached the Hall, told his story of defeat, and sought out his sister.

"What fortune, dear?" was Avice's first question.

"The worst; I've played my last card, I fear darling. Nay, do not grow pale and turn thy sweet face away; it's all the comfort I've left me, and the scurvy fellow, Dick Skelton, wants to rob me of thee, too. What think you has been the burden of his cry all the way home? Ah! you know, do you? But you won't have him?" added Percy, oblivious of his promise.

"No, Percy," he'll never be thy brother."

Hearing her decided voice, and knowing well that Dick's chance was gone, Percy relented, and went on. "Yet he's a good fellow, and he loves thee right honestly; thou wert kind to him once, Avice, and there is none thou likest better."

He looked, and started, for her eyes fell, and a painful flush came over her fair face, giving his assertion a very visible denial. There was one she liked better—the tell-tale blood showed so much; and Percy, jealous for his friend, would have mercilessly probed the wound, had not Avice, with the instinct of self-preservation, hastily effected a *divertissement.*

"The ghost was here last night, brother. They tell me the very horses in the stable neighed with terror, and the maids are going about with blanched cheeks—no one daring to move alone. The grooms shut themselves up in the kitchen, and would not budge an inch for love or money."

"A set of cowardly rascals; and you?"

"Oh! I was frightened too, I own; but I could not save laugh at the consternation; and the ghost or goblin, or whatever it is, was mighty civil to me, for after the household were at their wits' end, and I had gone back to my chamber, strains of heavenly music filled my ears until I fell asleep and forgot my fear."

"This must be seen to, Avice. Strange suspicions have been tormenting me of late. May there not be something else than spiritual at work—some devilish plot? Ghosts do not work so systematically as this of ours appeareth to do; and music, too! ghosts play not such, that ever I heard. We'll have it ferreted out, sister; I am just in the humor for such a piece of work now."

"Nay, wait, Percy; at all events, until the wedding-mask of our cousin is over. My nerves are unstrung as it is, and if you and I are to play our parts fitly, I'll have need of all my impudence."

"All thy impudence!" laughed her brother; "faith, I'd wager my last groat thy impudence would never save a fly's life. Had'st not to wear a bit of black silk over that blushing face of thine, there would be small hope of there being much acting; and yet canst tell me how it comes that modest women grow pert and shameless when they have a mask over their faces? If thou wert anything but the pure angel I know thee to be, I'd say it was woman's heart, and that when they could hide the shame of their purer faces, their tongues could wag fast enough."

"Nay, nay, Percy; you do not mean it; you know better than to believe such. I'll not deny there are bad among us, and methinks that when once a woman passes the rubicon of virtue, the devil himself takes possession of her; but there is no lack of good, too, honest, faithful——"

"Rose Raby to wit," interrupted Percy, bitterly.

In an instant Avice's arms were round her brother's neck. "She was driven to it, Percy, poor child! You, a strong man, able to hold your own, should pity her. Nay, I mean it; she was weak; that was her nature, I'll not say nay to that, and I think I'd have done differently; for if love be such as they say it is, I'd die rather than give up my right to keep faith where I loved. We don't hang our hearts for every gallant to pluck at, nor do we cast them down unsought; but once taken captive, sure it is only maiden modesty to be steadfast to the death."

Her brother listened to this rhapsody with a changing countenance; for in an instant a smile sprang up, then that died away, and a bitter sneer curled his lip under the long silken moustache as he answered—

"You argue like one with experience, Mistress Avice; 'tis a pity Rose had not borrowed somewhat of thee. I met her master (for I'll call him nought else, so never frown at me)—I met her master, I say, on the course, and heard him bragging of what he had done at Newmarket, and how the King trusted him before all men to buy a horse, or choose a wench; and then he vowed all women had their price. My blood was up, boiling like molten lead; and had it not been that Dick dragged me away, there would have been a sinner less in the land by this, and fair Mistress Rose might have had another chance in the market."

"Thanks be to God and Mr. Skelton!" said Avice, fervently, clasping her pretty hands. "You are too hot, Percy."

"Nay, sweetheart, I am cold enough now; feel how my hand shakes. But let's to supper; to-night I must eat, drink and be merry; to-morrow I'll pay my debts, and sit on thy hearth, a pauper."

When Avice sought her bedroom that night, she had no inclination for sleep. She was uneasy about her brother; his flushed face and trembling limbs warned of more than mental suffering; she had heard from him the story of his losses, too; then, again, this love proposal of Dick Skelton's. Dick was her brother's largest creditor, and one word from her would cancel all debts. She had but to say the little word "Yes," and Dick, who had the finest property in the North Riding, would turn over all she held of the old place, and forgive her brother's debts. Avice was thinking, as she could not but think, of all this; thinking, too, that had the same emergency risen a month before, there would have been no difficulty, but that Dick Skelton would have won a willing bride. Only a month ago—four short weeks, and all this was changed! Four weeks ago Avice would have married Dick, simply because she knew him well, respected him well, and cared for no one (except her brother) better. Four weeks ago Avice had only known one love, and the little heart now thrilling and sinking with its own weight and happiness, lay quiet and safe. Four weeks ago, during a long ramble, and while resting under an old hawthorn-tree, a stranger had passed her; a pair of dark-blue eyes had looked into hers, and up sprang the heart to life. Day after day she had thought of the eyes, night after night they had haunted her in sleep; until, some fortnight after, they had met hers again, and since then scarce a day passed but at some point or other of her walks the mysterious stranger had suddenly sprung up, bowed, and passed on. So it came about that Avice talked of "truth unto death," and sat in the bay-window of her bed-chamber, gazing out into the moon-lit park.

A very sweet and English view was that seen out of the bay-window; first a deep moat, carpeted over with water-lilies, whose bright flowers starred the dark surface of the water; and fringing the moat, a thick underwood of many kinds of shrubs; beyond, a wide expanse of park-land, dotted with great oak and elm trees. Above all this sailed the moon, to-night at the full, looking down with a clear watchful eye upon the sleep of Nature; not a leaf moved, and an intense silence reigned everywhere—so intense that Avice fell into a half-dreamy state, and sitting with her eyes fixed upon an opening in the copse where the moonbeams made a silvery path of light, let her thoughts weave such fairy-like romances as they listed.

But suddenly the listless look vanished; her cheeks flushed, and leaning forward, she gazed with eager eyes upon a tall, dark figure which, standing full in the centre of the path, seemed framed in that mysterious silver light. For a few seconds the man stood with his face toward the house; then he walked up to the verge of the moat and bent over, gazing down into the deep water. Avice's heart beat fast, and her cheeks paled; what could he mean? why did he bend over the water? and almost a shriek broke from her white lips as, suddenly letting himself down over the ledge, she saw him seize a branch, and so swing down to the water-edge, until he could grasp one of the golden-chaliced lilies, with which prize he was soon standing safe on the green bank again; and Avice, pale enough now, was watching, wondering and perplexed—for she had long ago recognized the figure, as what woman ever does fail to recognize the man that she loves?

The very violence of her emotion had driven the blood back to her heart, which beat and thrilled, and ached in a manner perplexing to poor Avice; who, ready as she was to venture her opinion and tell her mind as to love and its exigencies, as is the manner with many young women, was as yet happily ignorant of its caprices, and wondered sorely why she grew so faint, and tenderly melancholy, though all the time conscious that she was perfectly happy.

Avice went to bed at last, but not, as you may be sure, until the lily gatherer had long ago disappeared, and the moon, traveling on her way, had left the path in shadow.

Bright dreams were Avice's that night; and through them all came a vague consciousness that there was some presence near her; that eyes were watching her, and lips breathing near her; once she thought they touched hers, and starting up with a cry, she saw only the pale dim day-dawn stealing into the room, and turning upon her side the girl fell into a deep dreamless rest, from which she did not awake until the sun was streaming into the room, and coming straight through the middle panes of the bay-window, fell upon her bed, where upon the crimson quilted coverlet, white and glistening, lay a water-lily.

One might well judge that such an adventure would alarm Avice, and yet it scarcely may be said to do so. In those days there was a much stronger belief in the supernatural; and living as Avice had done in a notoriously haunted and spirit-ridden house, it is scarcely to be wondered at that she suddenly became possessed with the notion that this mysterious wanderer and the haunting spirit were one and the same, and that by some strange freak this spirit loved her. It would be hard to say whether Avice was pleased or frightened when her mind first conceived, and then instantly accepted, this wild notion; it was very awful, of course, to have a lover of an ethereal nature, and not mortal flesh and blood like she herself was; she had read, too, of the Evil One taking human shape to deceive young maidens; but this could not be a demon! oh, no, Avice was sure of that. Those blue eyes that stirred her heart even now, and that sad, quiet face—there was no taint of evil there; rather must he be some heavenly spirit who, for some cause or other, was doomed to remain a season on earth.

When Avice began to let her mind wander away into such wild regions as these, there was no limit to the visionary world she soon made around her; and it was perhaps fortunate that going down to prepare the morning meal for her brother she found he had been seized with an ague, and obliged to send to the nearest town for a doctor.

A long anxious day followed; Avice had her hands full; Percy was very ill, and by no means an easy patient to deal with; for he had to be kept in bed almost by main force, insisting upon getting up and riding over to Middleham to meet the attorney who was to settle his racing losses. As day waned, the fever left him, and then he became bent upon a new excitement; he and Avice were to attend the mask at their cousin's wedding, which was to come off that night, and being unable to go himself, which sorely against his will he at last admitted, he insisted upon Avice carrying out her part, which was none other than the Queen of Cœur de Lion, which great monarch Percy himself had been prepared to personate. In vain Avice pleaded against his will; he was inflexible; and at last, dreading the effect of continued altercation in his present state, she consented.

CHAPTER II.

The wedding ceremony was over; the tables were filled with guests, those who were to form the maskers' company remained but a short time at the feast, soon retiring to the rooms prepared for them, and from which there shortly issued a medley of mummers of every country, class and order.

Observed of all observers was one, a tall, richly-dressed crusader, who speedily making his way up to Avice's side, whispered—

"Accept my homage, peerless queen; it is my duty as my most heart-felt pleasure to guard you from all annoyance."

Avice bowed, and, willing to keep up the jest, held out her hand that he might touch the tips of her fingers; but she drew back angrily, and with a haughty motion of her tall figure, as the warrior, seizing her hand, kissed it passionately.

"Manners have not been taught thee in the East, fair Sir," said an angry voice, and a second crusader stood by Avice's side.

"True knights went to the East to fight, not to learn the soft manners of a court. Methinks our fair and dauntless queen knows too well what stern stuff a soldier's heart must be made of to take offence at homage, even if more warmly offered than the manner of English life permits."

"Faith, your tongue is glib enough, Sir

Knight, and if the queen takes a friend's counsel she'll banish thee her presence;" saying which the speaker brought his mask near Avice's pretty ear and whispered,

"Let me guard thee, Avice; thy brother told thee my heart's desire."

Avice drew back; she could not misunderstand Dick Skelton, and she dare not encourage him by accepting his service, much as at that moment she longed to do so and escape from the notice the altercation was attracting.

"Nay," she said, her voice faltering, and her neck showing the blushes her mask hid on her cheeks, "'tis unfair. I'll banish no true knight my presence without fair reason, but I'll equally choose none unknown. Your title, Sir Knight?"

"Knight of the Lily, your Majesty," and dropping upon one knee, the crusader flung open his cloak, and showed a water-lily resting upon his breast, while up into Avice's face looked the blue eyes that had been her "heart's undoing."

Things were at a critical pass. Avice, confused and startled, was trying to form an answer, when a general rush was made to another apartment, and a cry of "The Wizard!" was raised. Avice made no attempt to stand against the current, but suffering herself to be borne onward, soon found that she had shaken off at least one of her knights, and that only Dick Skelton stood by her side. Nor was Dick slow to take advantage of his luck; and right warmly did he plead his cause, heedless of the many expostulations Avice made, of the amused looks that were cast upon them, until, fairly beside herself with vexation and shame, Avice forced her way through the crowd, and walking boldly up to the Knight of the Lily, said, "I call upon you to accept your office, Sir, and charge you to remain by my side for the rest of the evening."

Her overwrought feelings gave way, and a low gurgling sob followed her brave speech.

Gently and instantly the stranger knight led her through the crowd, now too eager about the conjuring tricks of the wonderful Eastern wizard to notice aught else, until he took her into an empty withdrawing room.

"I will leave you," he whispered, "but first tell me you are not angry. I have tried to leave you, but fate was too strong for me. Great danger threatens you and yours, and I have power to avert it, but this power has been given me only on one condition. I cannot tell you to-night, but to-morrow night, if you will meet me in the room occupied by Essex, I will. You do not doubt me, Avice? You must not. Your brother's honor—nay, life itself, depends upon your trusting me. Say you will come, and I will leave you now."

Avice did believe him; what else could she do? Even had He not possessed such a mysterious power over her heart, was there not enough in the idea of danger to her brother to warrant the step, unmaidenly though it might seem to many? So Avice promised, and with a long pressure of the fingers and a caution to her to stay quiet for a time, the knight left her.

The maskers saw no more of the queen that night, but Dick Skelton did, for hunting about he spied her making her escape, and, in spite of remonstrance, walked home by her side, silent perforce, and biting his tongue out for very bitterness and jealousy, one thing only giving him satisfaction, namely, that he had at least kept the Knight of the Lily away, and seen Avice safely under the home roof.

Next day Dick, who had all the dogged perseverance of an English nature, rode over to Sledmere, and told his tale to Percy Topham, who, being wearied of bed, and doubly wearied of his own thoughts and the pricking of conscience that had been going on while he lay perforce on his back, listened with rising anger, and sent for Avice, who, however, refused to appear; and at last Dick for very shame's sake had to go home, and leave his hopes behind him.

The day was a long and tedious one for each. Percy was irritated by the morning's talk; Avice worried both by reason of Dick Skelton's persecution and her brother's championship of the suit, to say nothing of the coming appointment she promised to keep that night. So the weary hours went by, until night came, and with it a sudden storm of thunder, wind and rain; so that when the trysting-hour drew on the old house rocked and groaned in the arms of the wind.

Wrapping herself in a long black cloak, Avice made her way to the ruined portion of the house, stepping carefully along the dark corridor, and standing irresolute at the door which led to the beggar's room. She had not to wait long, the door opened, and Essex stood there, holding a bright lamp, and dressed in leathern doublet and scarlet hose.

"Punctual to a minute, sweetheart," he said, reaching out his hand to assist her up the ruined steps; but Avice drew back, bidding him mend his speech, and remember who he spoke to. At which he laughed, and bade her choose her own way.

Directly Avice was in the chamber, Essex extinguished the light, and she heard his footsteps descending a flight of stone stairs close at hand; then came a gust of cold air, next a voice she recognized as that of the stranger whispered—

"Fear nothing; I am here to protect you."

A handkerchief was then thrown over her face, she was lifted in a pair of strong arms, and carried down what appeared an interminable flight of stairs; on and on, through cold passages, until at last she was set down and the handkerchief taken from her face.

The room was furnished, brightly lighted, and altogether had a look of comfort and habitation, though the stone roof showed that it was a vault; and here Avice was left, there being no sign of the owner of the arms in which she had been carried so far.

CHAPTER III.

Next morning there was consternation in the Hall; Avice's chamber was untenanted, her bed unslept in. Percy was at his wits' end, and summoned every one on the place, man, woman, and child, questioning each and all, but without eliciting anything that could serve as a clue to the mystery.

In the midst of which, Essex sent a request that he might be heard; and accordingly Percy, too impatient to await the man's coming, himself sought him out. The beggar-man was in his own apartment.

"You want to know what has become of your sister, Percy Topham?" he said. "I can tell you, but I must be paid for it."

Percy, for answer, sprang at the man's throat.

"Price!" he cried; "yes, thou shalt have this price—the price of a halter, thou cowardly dog. Not content with frightening our souls out of our bodies—for I've suspected long thou wert at the bottom of these devil's tricks that have made us the talk of the country-side—thou must needs carry off an innocent girl. Thou hound, hanging's too good for thee!"

"Hands off, master, or two will play at that game; hands off, I say! I've better right to the Hall and its belongings than thou hast. Thy grandfather cheated mine out of these lands, and drove out my father a begger. I swore I'd have my revenge, and so I will."

With a sudden wrench he shook Percy off, whose hands, weakened by fever, made small odds against the strength of his gigantic opponent, who, rearing his tall figure, was about to speak, when a report like the loudest thunder shook the room, and brought down a cloud of dust from the crumbling walls.

Essex uttered a yell like that of a demon, and pushing some of the old furniture aside, dragged up a trap-door, and darted down a stone staircase, followed by Percy and some of the more courageous of the servants. On they went, through dark passages and vaulted rooms, until a gust of cold air and the white light of daylight suddenly shone down upon them, and at the same moment a woman's voice was heard: and Avice, pale as death, with dilated eyes, and hair hanging dishevelled over her shoulders, stood upon the brink of what seemed a living grave.

Frantic, and beside himself with horror, the beggar threw himself upon the confused mass of masonry, dragging stone after stone away, shrieking for help, and calling upon them to save his son from a living tomb.

But no one seemed to heed him. Percy, faint and terror-stricken at the sight of his sister, had clambered up and was trying to force her away; but the girl only shrieked and struggled, pointing to the ruin, and wringing her hands. The paroxysm that had taken possession of Essex seemed to pass away; he stayed himself suddenly in his fruitless task, and looking round upon the men, said:

"You think me mad, Sirs, but I am not. My only son is buried behind that heap of ruin; have none of you bowels, that you stand there open-mouthed while he is dying?"

"Now you speak fairly," cried one of the men, "we'll do our best;" and accordingly to work they went, with pickaxe, spade, and shovel, showing such a hearty will that ere many minutes were over they had opened a pathway and showed the mouth of a dark vault, along which came pouring a sulphurous stream of smoke and steam, and down which, utterly careless of any danger, Essex rushed. There was an intense silence at the mouth of the gulf, broken only by the hard sobbing breathing of Avice, who was crouching down, gazing into the passage.

At last a faint and distant shout came upon their ears; then another and another, and Percy, bidding one of the men not let Avice escape, ran down the passage.

Another minute or two of intense suspense, then footsteps, and then Essex and Percy, carrying between them a death-like body.

Avice saw it first, and the shriek that broke from her lips seemed to bring back the power of life to the dying man.

"Save her! save her!" he moaned, and clasped the girl's hand, as she hung over him, calling him by every fond name she could invent; then turning—

"Percy, save him!" she cried, "he has not hurt me, he would have saved you; it was all an accident; take him to the house, he is dying, perhaps;" and then she began speaking with her words of love again, walking along holding his hand until they laid him on her brother's bed, and began to dress his wounds.

Percy sought for Essex, but he was gone, no one knew whither; and many days passed before the mystery could be explained, and the explanation came from the lips of the man so miraculously rescued.

Essex had been no beggar in reality, but the descendant of the family who had once possessed the Hall, and who, believing his ancestors had been defrauded of their inheritance, had taken a vow of vengeance; and coming down to put it into execution in the most feasible way he could, fell in with a party of coiners, who had already established themselves among the vaults of the old house. He and his son joined these men, and while the father was plotting the ruin of Percy, the son saw and loved Avice, and determined to save them; bribed his father to let him obtain an interview with Avice with the intention, so his father thought, of forcing her to be his wife, but in reality to save her brother.

The end we have seen—an explosion in the works used by the coiners disclosed the plot, and proved the death of the men engaged in the work. Essex was never heard of again. His son recovered, but only by dint of Avice's constant care; and as she sat by the bay-window in her sick-room day after day, singing softly, and cheering away the long hours, I do not think that she ever regretted that her mysterious lover had turned out to be only like other men.

People wondered at Avice marrying the beggar's son, but Dick Skelton, like a noble fellow as he was, came to her aid, and held it that Essex was a right good gentleman, who had only played the beggar for a time; and when the "Knight of the Lily," as we may still call him, was able to rise from his bed and go up to the Court, Dick was at his hand to tell his story, and stand his rival's sponser for his old sweetheart's sake.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Swinburne's New Poems.*

From the London Saturday Review.

It is mere waste of time, and shows a curiously mistaken conception of human character, to blame an artist of any kind for working at a certain set of subjects rather than at some other set which the critic may happen to prefer. An artist, at all events an artist of such power and individuality as Mr. Swinburne, works as his character compels him. If the character of his genius drives him pretty exclusively in the direction of libidinous song, we may be very sorry, but it is of no use to advise him and to preach to him. What comes of discoursing to a fiery tropical flower of the pleasant fragrance of the rose or the fruitfulness of the fig-tree? Mr. Swinburne is much too stoutly bent on taking his own course to pay any attention to critical monitions as to the duty of the poet, or any warnings of the worse than barrenness of the field in which he has chosen to labor. He is so firmly and avowedly fixed in an attitude of revolt against the current notions of decency and dignity and social duty that to beg of him to become a little more decent, to fly a little less persistently and gleefully to the animal side of human nature, is simply to beg him to be something different from Mr. Swinburne. It is a kind of protest which his whole position makes it impossible for him to receive with anything but laughter and contempt. A rebel of his calibre is not be brought to a better mind by solemn little sermons on the loyalty which a man owes to virtue. His warmest prayer to the gods is that they should

> Come down and redeem us from virtue.

His warmest hope for men is that they should change

> The lilies and languors of virtue
> For the raptures and roses of vice.

It is of no use, therefore, to scold Mr. Swinburne for groveling down among the nameless shameless abominations which inspire him with such frenzied delight. They excite his imagination to its most vigorous efforts, they seem to him the themes most proper for poetic treatment, and they suggest ideas which, in his opinion, it is highly to be wished that English men and women should brood upon and make their own. He finds that these fleshly things are his strong part, so he sticks to them. Is it wonderful that he should? And at all events he deserves credit for the audacious courage with which he has revealed to the world a mind all aflame with the feverish carnality of a schoolboy over the dirtiest passages in Lempriere. It is not every poet who would ask us all to go hear him tuning his lyre in a stye. It is not everybody who would care to let the world know that he found the most delicious food for poetic reflection in the practices of the great island of the Ægean, in the habits of Messalina, of Faustina, of Pasiphae. Yet these make up Mr. Swinburne's version of the dreams of fair women, and he would scorn to throw any veil over pictures which kindle, as these do, all the fires of his imagination in their intensest heat and glow. It is not merely "the noble, the nude, the antique" which he strives to reproduce. If he were a rebel against the fat-headed Philistines and poor-blooded Puritans who insist that all poetry should be such as may be wisely placed in the hands of girls of eighteen, and is fit for the use of Sunday schools, he would have all wise and enlarged readers on his side. But there is an enormous difference between an attempt to revivify among us the grand old Pagan conceptions of Joy, and an attempt to glorify all the bestial delights that the subtleness of Greek depravity was able to contrive. It is a good thing to vindicate passion, and the strong and large and rightful pleasures of sense, against the narrow and inhuman tyranny of shriveled anchorites. It is a very bad and silly thing to try set up the pleasures of sense in the seat of the reason they have dethroned. And no language is too strong to condemn the mixed vileness and childishness of depicting the spurious passions of a putrescent imagination, the unnamed lusts of sated wantons, as if they were the crown of character, and their enjoyment the great glory of human life. The only comfort about the present volume is that such a piece as "Anactoria" will be unintelligible to a great many people, and so will the fevered folly of "Hermaphroditus," as well as much else that is loathsome and abominable. Perhaps if Mr. Swinburne can a second and a third time find a respectable publisher, willing to issue a volume of the same stamp, crammed with pieces which many a professional vender of filthy prints might blush to sell if he only knew what they meant, English readers will gradually acquire a truly delightful familiarity with these unspeakable foulnesses; and a lover will be able to present to his mistress a copy of Mr. Swinburne's latest verses, with a happy confidence that she will have no difficulty in seeing the point of every allusion to Sappho or the pleasing Hermaphroditus, or the embodiment of anything else that is loathsome and horrible. It will be very charming to hear a drawing-room discussion on such verses as these, for example:

> Stray breaths of Sapphic song that blew
> Through Mitylene
> Shook the fierce quivering blood in you
> By night, Faustine.
>
> The shameless nameless love that makes
> Hell's iron gin
> Shut on you like a trap that breaks
> The soul, Faustine.
>
> And when your veins were void and dead,
> What ghosts unclean
> Swarmed round the straitened barren bed
> That hid Faustine?
>
> What sterile growths of sexless root
> Or epicene?
> What flower of kisses without fruit
> Of love, Faustine?

We should be sorry to be guilty of anything so offensive to Mr. Swinburne, as we are quite sure an appeal to the morality of all the wisest and best men would be. The passionate votary of the goddess whom he hails as "Daughter of Death and Priapus" has got too high for this. But it may be presumed that common sense is not too insulting a standard by which to measure the worth and piece of his new volume. Starting from this sufficiently modest point, we may ask him whether there is really nothing in women worth singing about except "quivering flanks" and "splendid supple thighs," "hot sweet throats," and "hotter hands than fire," and their blood as "hot wan wine of love?" Is purity to be expunged from the catalogue of desirable qualities? Does a poet show respect to his own genius by gloating, as Mr. Swinburne does, page after page and poem after poem, upon a single subject, and that subject kept steadily in a single light? Are we to believe that having exhausted hot lustfulness, and wearied the reader with a luscious and nauseating iteration of the same fervid scenes and fervid ideas, he has got to the end of his tether? Has he nothing more to say, no further poetic task but to go on again and again about

> The white wealth of thy body made whiter
> By the blushes of amorous blows,
> And seamed with sharp lips and fierce fingers,
> And branded by kisses that bruise.

And to invite new Félises to

> Kiss me once hard, as though a flame
> Lay on my lips and made them fire.

Mr. Swinburne's most fanatical admirers must long for something newer than a thousand times repeated talk of

> Stinging lips wherein the hot sweet brine
> That Love was born of burns and foams like wine.

And

> Hands that sting like fire,

And of all those women,

> Swift and white,
> And subtly warm and half perverse,
> And sweet like sharp soft fruit to bite,
> And like a snake's love lithe and fierce.

This stinging and biting, all these "lithe lascivious regrets," all this talk of snakes and fire, of blood and wine and brine, of perfumes and poisons and ashes, grows sickly and oppressive on the senses. Every picture is hot and garish with this excess of flaming violent color. Consider the following two stanzas:

> From boy's pierced throat and girl's pierced bosom
> Drips reddening round the blood-red blossom,
> The slow delicious bright soft blood;
> Bathing the spices and the pyre,
> Bathing the flowers and fallen fire,
> Bathing the blossom by the bud.
>
> Roses whose lips the flame has deadened
> Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened
> And warm wet inner petals weep;
> The flower whereof sick sleep gets leisure
> Barren of balm and purple pleasure
> Fumes with no native steam of sleep.

Or these, from the verses to Dolores, so admirable for their sustained power and their music, if hateful on other grounds:

> Cold eyelids that hide like a jewel
> Hard eyes that grow soft for an hour;
> The heavy white limbs and the cruel
> Red mouth like a venomous flower;
> When these are gone by with their glories,
> What shall rest of thee, then, what remain,
> O mystic and sombre Dolores,
> Our Lady of Pain?
> * * *
> By the ravenous teeth that have smitten
> Through the kisses that blossom and bud,
> By the lips intertwisted and bitten
> Till the foam has a savor of blood;
> By the pulse as it rises and falters,
> By the hands as they slacken and strain,
> I adjure thee respond from thine altars,
> Our Lady of Pain.
> * * *
> Thy skin changes country and color,
> And shrivels or swells to a snake's.
> Let it brighten and bloat and grow duller,
> We know it, the flames and the flakes,
> Red brands on it smitten and bitten,
> Round skies where a star is a stain,
> And the leaves with thy litanies written,
> Our Lady of Pain.
> * * *
> Where are they, Cotytto or Venus,
> Astarte or Ashtaroth, where?
> Do their hands as we touch come between us?
> Is the breath of them hot in thy hair?
> From their lips have thy lips taken fever,
> With the blood of their bodies grown red?

It was too rashly said, when *Atalanta in Calydon* appeared, that Mr. Swinburne had drunk deep at the springs of Greek poetry, and had profoundly conceived and assimilated the divine spirit of Greek art. *Chastelard* was enough to show that this had been very premature. But the new volume shows with still greater plainness how far removed Mr. Swinburne's tone of mind is from that of the Greek poets. Their most remarkable distinction is their scrupulous moderation and sobriety in color. Mr. Swinburne riots in the profusion of color of the most garish and heated kind. He is like a composer who should fill his orchestra with trumpets, or a painter who should exclude every color but a blaring red, and a green as of sour fruit. There are not twenty stanzas in the whole book which have the faintest tincture of soberness. We are in the midst of fire and serpents, wine and ashes, blood and foam, and a hundred lurid horrors. Unsparing use of the most violent colors and the most intoxicated ideas and images is Mr. Swinburne's prime characteristic. Fascinated as everybody must be by the music of his verse, it is doubtful whether part of the effect may not be traced to something like a trick of words and letters, to which he resorts in season and out of season with a persistency that any sense of artistic moderation must have stayed. The Greek poets in their most impetuous moods never allowed themselves to be carried on by the swing of words, instead of by the steady though buoyant flow of thoughts. Mr. Swinburne's hunting of letters, his hunting of the same word, to death is ceaseless. We shall have occasion by-and-by to quote a long passage in which several lines will be found to illustrate this. Then, again, there is something of a trick in such turns as these:

> Came flushed from the full-flushed wave,
> Grows dim in thine ears and deep as the deep dim soul of a star.
> White rose of the rose-white water, a silver splendor and flame.

There are few pages in the volume where we do not find conceits of this stamp doing duty for thoughts. The Greeks did not wholly disdain them, but they never allowed them to count for more than they were worth. Let anybody who compares Mr. Swinburne to the Greeks read his ode to "Our Lady of Pain," and then read the well-known scene in the "Antigone" between *Antigone* and the Chorus, or any of the famous choruses in the "Agamemnon" or an ode of Pindar. In the height of all their passion there is an infinite soberness of which Mr. Swinburne has not a conception.

Yet, in spite of its atrocities, the present volume gives new examples of Mr. Swinburne's forcible and vigorous imagination. The "Hymn to Proserpine" on the proclamation of the Christian faith in Rome, full as it is of much that many persons may dislike, contains passages of rare vigor:

> All delicate days and pleasant, all spirits and sorrows are cast
> Far out with foam of the present that sweeps to the surf of the past;
> When beyond the extreme sea-wall and between the remote sea-gates
> Waste water washes and tall ships founder and deep death waits,
> Where mighty with deepening sides, clad about with the seas as with wings,
> And impelled of invisible tides and fulfilled of unspeakable things,
> White-eyed and poisonous-finned, shark-toothed and serpentine-curled,
> Rolls under the whitening wind of the future the wave of the world.
> The depths stand naked in sunder behind it, the storms flee away;
> In the hollow before it the thunder is taken and snared as a prey;
> In its sides is the north wind bound; and its salt is of all men's tears;
> With light of ruin, and sound of changes and pulse of years;
> With travail of day after day, and with trouble of hour upon hour;
> And bitter as blood is the spray; and the crests are as fangs that devour;
> And its vapor and storm of its steam as the sighing of spirits to be;
> And its noise as the noise in a dream; and its depth as the roots of the sea;
> And the height of its heads as the utmost stars of the air;
> And the ends of the earth at the might thereof tremble, and time is made bare.

The variety and rapidity and sustention, the revelling in power, are not more remarkable here than in many other passages, though even here it is not variety and rapidity of thought. The anapæst to which Mr. Swinburne so habitually resorts is the only foot that suffices for his never-staying impetuosity. In the "Song in Time of Revolution" he employs it appropriately, and with a sweeping force as of the elements:

> The heart of the rulers is sick, and the high priest covers his head;
> For this is the song of the quick that is heard in the ears of the dead.
> The poor and the halt and the blind are keen and mighty and fleet;
> Like the noise of the blowing of wind is the sound of the noise of their feet.

There are, too, sweet and picturesque lines scattered in the midst of this red fire which the poet tosses to and fro about about his verses. Most of the poems, in his wearisomely iterated phrase, are meant "to sting the senses like wine," but to some stray pictures one may apply his own exquisite phrases on certain of Victor Hugo's songs, which, he says:

> Fell more soft than dew or snow by night,
> Or wailed as in some flooded cave
> Sobs the strong broken spirit of a wave.

For instance, there is a perfect delicacy and beauty in four lines of the hendecasyllabics—a metre that is familiar in the Latin line often found on clocks and sundials, *Horæ nam pereunt et imputantur*:

> When low light was upon the windy reaches,
> When the flower of foam was blown, a lily
> Dropt among the sonorous fruitless furrows
> And green fields of the sea that make no pasture.

Nothing can be more simple and exquisite than

> For the glass of the years is brittle wherein we gaze for a span.

Or than this:

> In deep wet ways by gray old gardens
> Fed with sharp spring the sweet fruit hardens;
> They know not what fruits wane or grow:
> Red Summer burns to the utmost ember;
> They know not, neither can remember,
> The old years and flowers they used to know.

Or again:

> With stars and sea-winds for her raiment
> Night sinks on the sea.

Up to a certain point, one of the deepest and most really poetical pieces is that called the "Sundew." A couple of verses may be quoted to illustrate the graver side of the poet's mind;

> The deep scent of the heather burns
> About it; breathless though it be.
> Bow down and worship; more than we
> Is the least flower whose life returns,
> Least weed renascent in the sea.
> * * * * *
> You call it sundew: how it grows,
> If with its color it have truth,
> If life taste sweet to it, if death
> Pain its soft petal, no man knows:
> Man has no right or sense that saith.

There is no finer effect of poetry than to recall to the minds of men the bounds that have been set to the scope of their sight and sense, to inspire their imaginations with a vivid consciousness of the size and the wonders and the strange remote companionship of the world of force and growth and form outside of man. "*Qui se considérera de la sorte,*" said Pascal, "*s'effraiera, sans doute, de se voir comme suspendu dans la masse que la nature lui a donnée entre ces deux abimes de l'infini et du néant.*" And there are two ways in which a man can treat this affright that seizes his fellows as they catch interrupted glimpses of their position. He can transfigure their baseness of fear into true poetic awe, which shall underlie their lives as a lasting record of solemn rapture. Or else he can jeer and mock at them, like an unclean fiery imp from the pit. Mr. Swinburne does not, at all events, treat the lot of mankind in the former spirit. In his best mood, he can only brood over "the exceeding weight of God's intolerable scorn, not to be borne;" he can only ask of us, "Oh, fools and blind, what seek ye there high up in the air," or "will ye beat always at the Gate, Ye fools of fate." If he is not in his best mood he is in his worst—a mood of schoolboy lustfulness. The bottomless pit encompasses us on one side, and stews and bagnios on the other. He is either the vindictive and scornful apostle of a crushing, iron-shod despair, or else he is the libidinous laureate of a pack of satyrs. Not all the fervor of his imagination, the beauty of his melody, the splendor of many phrases and pictures, can blind us to the absence of judgment and reason, the reckless contempt for anything like a balance, and the audacious counterfeiting of strong and noble passion by mad, intoxicated sensuality. The lurid clouds of lust or of fiery despair and defiance never lift to let us see the pure and peaceful and bounteous kindly aspects of the great landscape of human life. Of enlarged meditation, the note of the highest poetry, there is not a trace, and there are too many signs that Mr. Swinburne is without any faculty in that direction. Never have such bountifulness of imagination, such mastery of the music of verse, been yoked with such thinness of contemplation and such poverty of genuinely impassioned thought.

*Poems and Ballads. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. London: E. Moxon & Co. 1866.

Dramatic Censorship in England—Opinions of Authors and Actors Concerning it.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 11.

Several interesting questions came within the scope of the inquiry by Mr. Goschen's Committee on the Theatres. Of the controversy between the theatres and the music halls we have already spoken. Before touching on the condition and prospects of the stage, as illustrated by the evidence of authors, actors and managers, it may be worth while to consider the censorship of the drama. Into the history of the institution we need not dip very deeply. Down to the reign of George II. it was exercised in a somewhat informal manner. Sir Robert Walpole's resentment at being brought upon the stage led him to establish a regular office for supervising theatrical performances, and it was placed under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain. In this form the censorship has continued to the present time; and the question is how far, looking to recent experience, there is any need for it, and how far that need, if it exist, is met by the constitution of the department.

It is not easy, at first sight, to say why the drama should be placed under a censorship from which the Press is exempted. It can hardly be said that the literature of the stage has shown a tendency to exceed other branches of literature in licence or immorality. It has in this country rarely been used for political purposes, and has never emulated the occasionally seditious spirit of the Press. Even in the most licentious period of the drama, the playwright has been at least as decent as the poet or the novelist. Mr. Chas. Reade suggests a reason why plays should be placed under restrictions not imposed on books that their influence is more direct and instantaneous than that of printed works. "A play does not creep gradually before the public as a book does. The theatre is thrown open to 2,000 people at once, and it is a pity that 20,000 or 30,000 people who might happen to see the play should hear or see the piece before we began to do anything to stop what was seditious or wrong." The idea, however, is more ingenious than true. It can hardly be maintained that the production of a play before an audience of at the most some 2,000 or 3,000 affects a larger body of people than the publication of an article in a journal which is read by a hundred thousand people. But however this may be, it is evident that the dramatic censorship presses lightly on those who are subjected to it. From Mr. E. T. Smith, manager, to Mr. C. Reade, dramatist, there is a general concurrence of opinion in its favor among the witnesses before the House of Commons Committee. Mr. E. T. Smith is thankful for an authority which detects on his behalf improper theological allusions that might escape even his own keen observation, and for preventing a stage now devoted to Menken and morality from being desecrated by "Thurtell and Weir's gig." Mr. Benjamin Webster is confident that dramatic literature would become immoral and political if this wholesome check were removed, and that the Lord Chamberlain does help to keep the stage pure and decorous. Mr. Buckstone, speaking, like Mr. Webster, both as author and actor, shares the opinion that 'the censorship operates beneficially, and that without it attacks would be made on "public characters in politics, or the Church, or any other position," and that the drama would become profane and scurrilous. Mr. H. Wigan, actor, playwright, and manager, also desires a continuance of the censorship. Mr. Dion Boucicault does not object to a censor as long as an appeal is provided against arbitrary proceedings. He has never had any trouble in this respect in England, but in Paris the other day the trial scene in the French version of his "Arrah-na-Pogue" was struck out "as bringing tribunals into ridicule." More confidence, however, in his opinion, may be placed in public opinion than in a censorship.

"I think the public themselves are the principal check. There are very many things that the licenser passes that the public does not pass; we very often have pieces performed containing things which the licenser has passed and which even the actors themselves have passed (though they are more sensitive than the licenser, because, of course, they do not want to be hissed;) but what escapes them does not escape the public. As an instance, take my comedy called "Old Heads and Young Hearts," produced at the Haymarket when the licensing was stricter than it is now. There was a love scene at the end where the gentleman (played by Charles Mathews) had to say to the lady: 'I came to scoff, but I remain to pray,' he being on his knees. That expression, out of Goldsmith, the audience hissed, thinking it came out of the Bible."

In fact, no objection seems to be raised to the censorship by actors. Among the play-rights pure and simple there is some difference of opinion. Mr. Charles Reade would have a licenser of plays, but "without too large a law." Mr. Stirling Coyne takes a similar view. Mr. Tom Taylor believes the censorship, under the present system, has no appreciable effect, but that something of the kind is required as a restraint on the lower order of theatres. Mr. J. Hollingshead deems public taste and newspaper criticism a better guarantee against dramatic improprieties than the censorship; and Mr. Shirley Brooks urges that there should be no preliminary censorship, but that there should be an officer who could be "appealed to in case of any question of public indecency or scandal," and whose "functions should go a great deal further than a mere alteration of a word."

Such being the opinions of the gentlemen most immediately affected by the censorship, let us see what has of late been the extent and nature of its operations. Between 1852 and 1865, 2,816 pieces were submitted to the examiner of plays, all of which were passed except nineteen. The "Hebrew Son, or Child of Babylon," was rejected as profane, being a version of the Scriptural narrative of Joseph and his brethren. On similar grounds "The Triumph of the Jewish Queen," taken from Esther, was at first refused, but, on being altered, was afterward licensed. Two versions of young Dumas' "Lady with the Camellias" were refused, as well as adaptations of "Le Demi Monde," "Le Père Prodigue," and other French pieces, as immoral. The objections to "The Last Slave," having reference to the civil war in America, and to a scene which was canceled in "Dred," appear to have been political. The other plays rejected were representations of murders, robberies, and other criminal adventures, and in the list we find "The Swell Mobsman," "Rotherhithe in the Olden Time; or, the Female Highwayman," "The Bloodspot; or, the Maiden, the Miser and the Murderer," "The Gipsy of Edgware; or, the Crime in Gill's Hill Lane," (murder by Thurtell,) "The Money Lender" (the Murray and Roberts tragedy in Northumberland-street.) These nineteen pieces were, no doubt, very properly condemned; but the censor's sieve seems to be rather uncertain in its action. Although the drama of "Joseph and his Brethren" was forbidden, "The Prodigal Son" was allowed to walk the stage and go through all the incidents of the parable. "The Lady of the Camellias" was put under a ban as a drama, but met with no objection as an opera. Moreover, pieces quite as offensive to morality in their characters and incidents—such as "Revenge" produced a few years back at the Olympic, and many farces at the West-end theatres—were allowed to pass. "Jack Sheppard," after having been performed for several years, was deprived of a licence in 1859. The evidence taken by the committee includes numerous illustrations of petty and absurd interference on the part of the censor. In "Ruy Blas" the heroine had to be degraded from a Queen to a Princess, because it was held that a Queen ought not to be made love to on the stage. A farce call "Lola Montes," after having been played for two nights at the Haymarket, was prohibited out of regard for the feelings of King Ludwig, but was afterwards allowed to be performed under the title of "Pas de Fascination." Mr. T. Taylor tells a story of a piece of his own in which Mr. A. Wigan represented a French naval officer, dressed, as it was said, like the Prince de Joinville. The Lord Chamberlain interfered, and the costume was changed, but only to one much more resembling that of the Prince, and perfecting the portraiture. Some twenty years ago a piece was rehearsed at the Adelphi, in which Mr. Buckstone was to have been dressed up as Lord John Russell, but the Lord Chamberlain forbade such levity. O'Connell, however, was allowed to be brought on the stage by the elder Mathews. One of the most amusing curiosities of the censorship is that given by Mr. Shirley Brooks from his own experience.

"When I was a young man, Mr. Disraeli had just brought out his brilliant novel of *Coningsby*. I was at that time very intimate with the Keeleys, who were the managers of the Lyceum Theatre, and they thought that, in accordance with the custom of the day, it would be a good thing to put the story of that striking book on the stage in the shape of a drama; I did not quite see my way to dramatizing the story, but being at the age when we are ready to undertake difficulties and almost impossibilities, I did do it. I put in a character or two, and invented a few scenes, and we really thought that we were going to do very well with the piece; we had a tolerably good *Coningsby*, and we had a splendid scene of the montem at Eton, and everything was very nearly ready, when I suddenly received an intimation that the piece would not be allowed. In a great state of consternation I went down to see the Lord Chamberlain about it. He received me with the greatest courtesy, and proceeded to say that he thought there were many reasons for which it was undesirable to produce this piece, and, after some consultation, we agreed to go through the piece, act by act, if not scene by scene, and the singular objections that were taken by the Lord Chamberlain to points in that piece which appeared perfectly harmless astounded me. After a tenth or twelfth effort to get over some of the small points which he raised, I very nearly gave it up as a hopeless business. The Lord Chamberlain said: "You see that you are writing a kind of quasi-political piece, and here you are exhibiting a sort of contrast between the manufacturing people and the lower classes; do you not think now that it would be a pity?" I ventured to explain to him that over the water at that very time there was a right honorable villian in almost every piece that was played there, who was always sending poachers to jail, and always seducing his inferior's wives, and that that person was exhibited on the stage with a star or a garter or a ribbon, or something of that kind, on his breast, the whole object of this transpontine drama being obviously to bring the aristocracy into unfavorable comparison with another class. Now, in my own piece I had an aristocrat, who was behaving rather better in a scene where a mill was burning, or something of that kind; however, that had to come out. Then, this was not to be in, and that was not to be in; something might be construed into an allusion to some family in Shropshire; Mr. Holloway's ointment was not to be put in as Mr. Highgate's ointment, because really Mr. Holloway was an industrious tradesman and employed a good many people, and so on. Of course a series of things of that kind places a dramatic author in a very unfavorable position, but that was the only time when I had a difficulty, and that was about the time when *Coningsby* had caught the top of the tide. This was in 1845. I soon learnt my lesson, and made my satire out of milder materials."

The Lord Chamberlain's supervision of the stage also extends to other matters. Lord Sidney says he used to keep an eye on the legs of the ballet dancers at the opera, and give a hint to the manager if their tights or petticoats were not to his taste. Wild beasts and Blondins have also been forbidden in theatres.

On the whole, it is clear that if the censorship is not a very effective check upon theatrical improprieties, at least it is not irksome to those who are immediately subjected to it. The indecencies and profanities which are sometimes heard in a theatre are more frequently put in by gagging actors than by the authors, and the Lord Chamberlain's supervision, to be complete, should be extended to the actual performance of each play. In France this is the case, and only lately an actor was severely fined for taking liberties with the text of a piece. But if our system does little good, at least it does no harm. It may not often prevent bad pieces being produced, but it is not obtrusive to good ones. The system may reasonably be continued, especially as it is probable that the experiment will be tried of allowing dramatic performances in music halls.

Infelicities of a French Editor—Suppression of the Courrier du Dimanche.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 6.

Most of the independent journals of Paris give expression to their regret at the violent death to which the Minister of the Interior has condemned the *Courrier du Dimanche*. It is now four years since a journal was suppressed. The last decree of the kind, of which the *Orléannais* was the victim, was, like the present, dated from Vichy, where the Emperor then was. The suppression of the *Orléannais* was preceded by that of the *Gazette de Lyons*, the *Univers*, the *Assemblée Nationale*, and the *Revue du Paris*. Four years was a long respite, and journalists began to indulge the hope that the period of suppressions had gone by, and that the Minister, feeling the grievous injury caused by suspension, would limit his interposition to this last rigorous measure, or deliver over the erring prints to the ordinary tribunals; for, though heavy fines and imprisonment are severe punishments, yet the property of the journal was not, as in the other case, entirely destroyed. The dream was a pleasing one, but it has been rudely disturbed by M. Lavalette.

In truth, no paper of the present day has had so agitated an existence as the unlucky *Courrier du Dimanche*. It was founded in June, 1857, under the title of *Semaine Politique*. It changed its name in 1858 to that which it bore to its last hour. Its troubles began early. In June, 1859, it was visited with an *avertissement* for an article written, or at least signed, by a lady, the wife of one of its managers. In November following it had another for a letter by Count D'Haussonville. In January, 1861, another; and the same day M. Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, expelled its editor, a Wallachian by birth, from France. In November, 1861, its manager was prosecuted and sentenced to 500f. fine—not for anything objectionable in the article itself, but because the writer forgot to sign his name to it. In December, 1864, M. Pelletan, one of its contributors, and now a member of the Legislative Body, was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 2,000f. fine, its manager to two months' and 1,000f. and its printer to one month and 500f., for an article headed "Liberty all in Austria," in which it was said, or insinuated, that the Austrians were better off in that respect than the French. The Minister, shocked by such odious comparisons, considered that they tended to excite hatred and contempt against the government. In February, 1862, an ordinance approved and confirmed the judgment of November, and in a few days after another approved and confirmed that of December. In March the ex-editor, who happened to show himself in Paris, was arrested. In April he was obliged to resign his situation as editor. In May the proprietor submitted to M. Persigny the name of M. de Chauvin as editor, but M. Persigny refused, and some days after a second letter from him repeated the refusal. In August the deed of sale of his share in the proprietorship of the paper by the ex-editor was canceled by the Tribunals, and the *Courrier du Dimanche* ordered to be sold to the highest bidder. In October an *avertissement* was issued for an article by M. Paradol. Two days after a Ministerial ordinance appointed M. Villetan as editor. In January, 1863, came another *avertissement* for an article signed by M. Paradol. In March, 1864, an ordinance ordered the suspension of the journal for two months for an article signed by the same writer. In August, the same year, another suspension for two months, for on article by M. Alfred Assolant. In March, 1865, another *avertissement* for an article signed by M. Assolant. In August, the same year, an ordinance of the Council of State annulled, "for excess of powers," the Minister's ordinance of suspension of August, 1864. This ordinance of the Council of State was not forgotten by the Minister of the Interior, who has now taken his revenge. In November, 1865, the *Courrier du Dimanche* had another *avestissement* for an article signed by M. Paradol; in May, 1866, another for another article signed by the same; and, finally, the Imperial decree of Saturday gave the last fatal blow to this unfortunate paper.

Earl Russell at Tavistock.

The fifth annual meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science and Art, was opened on Aug. 8 at Tavistock. The actual commencement of the sittings was a meeting of the members held at the Guildhall, at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Daubeny presided.

At 8 o'clock Earl Russell, K. G., the President of the Association, delivered an inaugural address at the Guildhall. Prof. Daubeny occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. Hastings Russell, M. P., Sir John Bowring, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. J. Samuda, M. P., &c.

Earl Russell on rising asked for indulgence. Immersed as he had been in political waters he had no time for science, no leisure for literature, and no such opportunity for the enjoyment of works of art as might have qualified him for the task he had before him. In speaking of science he should avail himself of the assistance which a friend of high scientific reputation had kindly afforded him. After referring to the great discoveries and generalizations regarding light made since the time of Newton and to photography, he said that perhaps the most valued of the generalizations of science in the present century were those relating to the conservation of force; to heat, light, electricity, magnetism, galvanism, chymistry, neuricity, as being modes of force; and to their universel convertibility into one another. The material advantages to be derived from Oersted's experiments with his small magnets, voltaic pile, and bits of copper wire seemed hardly appreciable. Yet from these, and the discoveries springing from these phenomena, has come the electric telegraph. The question apt to be put on the announcement of any discovery of abstract science—the question of "*cui bono?*" had been often answered by experience. Prof. Black, of Edinburgh, knew not that his experiments on the abstract nature of caloric and his discovery of "latent heat" would point out to Watt the improvement of a steam-engine. He hoped that another year would not pass away without witnessing an ample grant for enlarging the British Museum, and for transferring a portion of its contents to a fitter abode. Passing from science to literature, Lord Russell traced the great changes which had taken place in the subjects chosen by poets and their influence. History was now written with an accuracy unknown to former times, Niebuhr and George Lewis having taught us to distrust legendary stories. Leaving the past, he asked what is the tendency of the present political and religious institutions of Europe? If Corinth and Carthage, and Rome herself perished, had we not reason to apprehend that the nations of Europe might also fall into decay? He confessed he could see no reason to apprehend such a revolution—no reason to fear that the New-Zealander will ever behold the ruins of St. Paul's. Among the changes which the last three centuries had seen, there were scarcely any, it appeared to him, which did not tend to improvement and to stability. The best hopes for the permanence of civilized communities in Europe must depend upon the maintenance of their independence and the progress of their liberty. A single sovereign governing the greater part of Europe, and controlling the rest, would very soon establish a despotism quite incapable of maintaining for any long period the independence of the nations over which he ruled. The liberties of Europe, however, do not seem exposed to such danger. Her present state may be rather described as one of trial and transition, tending to something better, but by no means assured in respect to the form which her various States may ultimately adopt. Of some of the States on the Continent it may be said they are seeking those securities for freedom which many nations have sought in vain. Few, indeed, can yet be said to have settled down on any fixed form of free institutions. Our own Constitution, perfect as we deem it, is too complicated and requires too much patience and forbearance for successful imitation. Italy is endeavoring nobly to place her liberties on a firm basis; Germany is only beginning her revolution, and her communities, replete as they are with men of vast learning and of profound views, are about, like Icarus, to try their wings, in danger at once from the scorching sun of military despotism above them, and the deep sea of metaphysical speculation underneath. There was one change very remarkable, too clearly borne along by the current of the times to escape our notice. Several States of small extent and inconsiderable population had both in ancient and modern times been "native to famous wits or hospitable." But when we enumerate the great men of Athens and of Florence, we may well doubt whether a small free State is not the best nurse of great talent in statesmen, authors and artists. But we must recollect that when these States flourished there was scope afforded in them for the warrior and the orator, as well as the poet, the sculptor and the painter. In our days, on the contrary, the small States of Germany and Italy have languished in a state of decline and insecurity, rather permitted to exist than able to live, thence the stirring talent of those petty Sovereignties has felt the want of a wider stage instead of a patriotic attachment to its native soil. Such must then be the general result, as it is the general tendency. Yet wherever a small community is free in its institutions, and happy in its independence, it would be an act of inexcusable ambition to annex it without political necessity to a larger State in order to gratify a warlike Sovereign greedy of aggrandizement. While the political spirit of the age tended towards the absorption of smaller States and the consolidation of great empires, the religious tendency of the times had taken a totally different current. After reviewing the history of the Churches and of the struggle for religious liberty since the time of Constantine, Lord Russell said that unity of faith did not appear more probable now than it did three centuries ago. If, however, all these churches and religious communities, keeping their own creeds and systems of faith, would insist upon those lessons of love, of mercy, and of forgiveness, which are contained in the Gospel, the unity of spirit might be obtained. At present, we hope we are somewhat better than the generation we have succeeded. We might then expect that our sons would be better than we are. Then, indeed, we should understand the full meaning and intent of that lay of the angels which heralded the birth of Christ, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good-will towards man."

Sir John Kennaway proposed a vote of thanks to Earl Russell, and made a request that his Lordship would consent to have his address printed.

Mr. Carpenter-Garnier seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—The citizens of Northboro,' Mass., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town on the 23d inst. The exercises commenced with a salute at sunrise. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and marched through the town to a large tent, where accommodations had been provided for 2,000 persons. When the tent had been filled and order restored, the exercises began with a Voluntary by the Westboro' band. A few introductory words were then said by Mr. Geo. C. Davis, the President of the day, who warmly welcomed them all to the old homestead. This was followed by singing the anthem "Wake the Song of Jubilee." Rev. H. L. Myrick then offered a short Invocation, and the reading of the Scriptures followed by D. F. Lamson, of the Baptist Church, who chose passages beginning "One generation passeth away and another cometh." The hymn "America" was next sung by the choir, the audience standing. A prayer was then delivered by Rev. Geo. E. Sanborne, the pastor of the Orthodox Church. Another hymn followed, and then Rev. Dr. Allen, the orator of the day, was presented. He gave a brief historical sketch of the own. In 1746 the first church was erected, and John Martin ordained pastor. The place did not attain to the dignity of a town until near the commencement of the Revolutionary war. In regard to the longevity of its citizens, the speaker said that 209 had died between the ages of 70 and 80; 122 between 80 and 90; and 36 between 90 and 100. There are 50 of its citizens of 70 years old and upwards still alive. At the conclusion of the address a poem was read by Thos. W. Valentine, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. A substantial collation was then served, the audience retaining their seats. After the refreshments toasts were given, an original Centennial Hymn was sung by the choir, and the audience united in the doxology.

Western Insurance Convention—The Tariff of Rates Adopted.

A Convention of officers of Western insurance companies was held at Freeport on Wednesday, Aug. 15. Delegates were present from companies in all the Western States, except Minnesota. The Convention resolved itself into a permanent organization, the following officers to act until others are elected:

President—J. W. Shaffer, of Illinois.

Vice-Presidents—Allen Gibson, Illinois; J. P. Kennedy, Michigan; C. P. Whitford, Wisconsin; C. E. Scales, Indiana; J. L. Lane, Iowa; J. J. Strong, Missouri; J. N. Strong, Kentucky; D. D. Crane, Ohio.

Secretaries—W. F. Hoyt, Iowa; J. S. Best, Illinois.

The Convention agreed on the following as the unanimous tariff of rates for fire insurance: On farm property and detached dwellings, for one year, 50 cents; for two years, 90 cents; for three years, $1 25; for four years, $1 70; for five years, $2; and for churches and school-houses double the above rates; and that the rates on other property not specified be advanced 25 per cent. on the rates heretofore charged; and that 10 per cent. more be charged on dwellings occupied by tenants than those occupied by owners.

A resolution was passed declaring that the term "detached" shall mean without exposure to fire within 100 feet.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of commissions to agents, made the following report, which, after much discussion, was adopted:

Whereas, Many insurance companies of the West, attempting not only to compete with Eastern companies, but with each other, have been induced to pay ruinously high rates to obtain business; and

Whereas, Such unhealthy competition is injurious to the insurance interests and companies of the West; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend such State legislation as shall discover any unsound insurance, and publicly make known the true condition of all.

Resolved, That such legislation should be had as to require any company of other States, coming into States represented in this Convention, to be subject to the same conditions as are required of our companies in the States where such companies are located.

Resolved, That the Convention respectfully recommend to all companies doing business in the West to be guided by the rates of insurance adopted by this convention.

Resolved, That whereas incendiarism is a common cause of fire, therefore every loss should be thoroughly investigated before being paid, and that the practice of paying losses before due is unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, That the maximum rates of commission to agents shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the cash premiums on farm property and detached dwellings, and not exceed 15 per cent. on other property.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the interest of the West demands a Western insurance journal, to advocate sound principles of insurance generally, and to faithfully guard and defend the numerous worthy and responsible Insurance Companies of the West, without favor or partiality, and that it be the imperative duty of such journal to expose all dishonest or unprofessional practices on the part of any company or its agents, East or West.

Resolved, That this Convention discountenances the practice of one company engaging the traveling agent of another, unless such agent has regularly settled up and canceled his contract with the last company for which he was employed.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that each company here represented, as soon as they find they have been defrauded by an agent, notify each company belonging to this association of the name, Post-office address and personal description of the agent so defrauding.

Resolved, That it is detrimental to the interests of insurance companies to employ canvassers at stated salaries, and that the companies represented in this Convention be recommended, hereafter, to employ no canvassers except on commission.

All of which, after a sharp discussion of several hours, were adopted. The Convention adjourned to meet in Chicago on the second Wednesday of December next.

The Recent Rains and the Wheat Crops.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 18.

During the past week we have published numerous letters from different parts of the State and from Minnesota, relative to the amount of damage inflicted upon the wheat crop by the rains from the 7th to the 12th inst., and after a careful comparison of all our advices, we have come to the conclusion that the damage done to the crop from the wheat having grown in the shock or lodged upon the ground, will not exceed one-fourth of the yield. We also learn that though the wheat has sprouted in certain sections, there is a good deal of wheat yet in the fields, which is being rapidly harvested. The amount of poor wheat will not be sufficiently large to affect the whole crop.

The damage to the wheat crop in Minnesota has been far less than in Wisconsin, because there was not so much of it cut, or in the stack, and thus less exposed to the bad influences of the rain.

Secondly, as to the amount of wheat raised. All previous advices go to show that the crop before the rain-storm was estimated to be equal to the memorable wheat yield of 1860, but Minnesota in 1866 raises, at least, four times the amount that she did in 1860, therefore, even if Wisconsin loses one-quarter of its crop by the rain, the yield in the two States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, aggregated, will be greater than the yield of 1860.

Great Shower of Meteors Expected.

Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar eclipse, or a great comet stretched athwart the starry heavens, is the great meteoric shower, such as was witnessed in November, 1833. On this occasion, from 2 o'clock till broad daylight, the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and imposing display of celestial fire-works. Arago computes that not less than 240,000 meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799.

A comparison of the epochs of appearance of these great showers has led to the discovery that they are periodic, their returns being separated from each other by a third part of a century, or some multiple of this period, and are periodical appearances of one grand meteoric shower.

Prof. Newton, of Yale College, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of these showers, finds that a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century, on the morning of the 13th or 14th of November next.

Only thirteen of these showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. Such a rare phenomenon awakens a deep interest among all classes of persons. Preparations to observe this sublime spectacle, for scientific purposes, have already commenced in Europe. Let no one forget Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Nov. 13 and 14.

Murder in Buffalo—A Man Found Dead in the Street.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 23.

Another foul murder has been committed in our city which, as yet, is wrapped in considerable mystery, about 2 o'clock yesterday, A. M., Patrolmen Brandt and Albee found the body of a man who had evidently been murdered, lying on the sidewalk near the corner of Exchange and Washington streets. The body was lying in a pool of blood. The bones of the skull were completely crushed in and the lower bone broken on both sides. There was also a large wound on the scalp and another on the top of the head. The body is that of a man apparently 50 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches in height. He was considerably marked with small pox. Up to the time of this writing the body has not been identified. It has been removed to Krafft's dead house, and Coroner Edmunds is holding an inquest. Two men, Barney Collins and William Mahony, of Lockport, have been arrested charged with the murder, and the police are on the trail for further developments. Collins and Mahony were observed by persons of the Mansion House, to pass down the street near the scene of the murder, and when arrested, gave conflicting statements of their wanderings. They also threw away a wallet, &c.

Fires in San Francisco.

Fire-Marshal Durkee, of San Francisco, Cal., has published his official report for the year ending July 1, 1866. From this report we extract the following figures: Number of fires and alarms during the year, 221. Of this number, 5 alarms were caused by bonfires, 44 were false entirely, 14 were caused by the rekindling of the embers left by fires supposed to have been extinguished; 17 fires were caused by carelessness, and 8 by children playing with matches; 14 alarms were caused by attempted arson and incendiarism; and 17 were of unknown origin. The alleged losses by fire during the year foot up $592,-996 77, and the insurance on property damaged or destroyed, $693,818 34. Number of buildings burned or damaged, 200, the material of which was as follows: brick, 19; frame, 178; iron, 1; zinc, 2. The buildings burned were: 75 dwellings, 16 unoccupied dwellings, 6 saloons and lodging-houses, 6 stables, 3 Chinese wash-houses, 3 carpenter shops, 4 hay barns, 3 saloons, 7 boarding-houses, 3 wood-sheds, 3 stores and dwellings, 2 school-houses, 5 warehouses, 2 produce stores, 2 dwellings and stables, 2 slaughter-houses and stables, 3 clothing stores, 2 boot and shoe stores, 2 boat-builders' shops, and the remainder were occupied for 54 different purposes. The total number of fires known or supposed to have originated in incendiarism was 40. The total loss by incendiary fires, set on premises insured, was $78,219 62½, and the total loss by incendiary fires set on buildings not insured, only $2,615. Fourteen attempts at incendiarism were discovered, and in only five cases were the buildings uninsured. The number of buildings inspected under the fire ordinances during the year was 2,896, and the number of notices to remove stove-pipes and other things endangering property was 655. Eleven arrests were made for setting fires, four persons convicted, one acquitted in face of positive testimony, and the remaining cases, with one exception, remain undisposed of.

The Massachusetts Congressmen.

A Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows in regard to the probable results in the several Massachusetts districts, as respects the struggle for the Republican nominations:

"The changes in our delegation in the Lower House of Congress will be very few. Mr. Alley declines reëlection, and his district will probably send Gen. Butler, who does not live within its boundaries, but having begun building a Summer house on the sea shore there, will probably be considered, by stretching a point, to have gained a legal residence. It is not quite certain whether Mr. Eliot will care to go back; if not, ex-Gov. Clifford, who is a counsel for the Government in the case of Jeff. Davis, will succeed him. In the Third District, which includes a large portion of this city, the "workingmen," as the advocates of an eight hour system call themselves, talk strongly of running Mr. Wendell Phillips. If he accepts the nomination, the Republicans will hardly combine in his support, and the result will probably be the election of the Johnson candidate. In the other Boston district also the Johnson men have some very faint hopes of accomplishing something. Mr. Hooper proposes to return, so that Ex-Gov. Andrew, who, with his friends, seems somewhat nervous and impatient on the subject of his claims for a seat either in the House or Senate, will have to wait a few years longer. In the Worcesterer District there is some discontent with Mr. Baldwin, and if it should come to a head within the next month, either Gen. Devens or Hon. P. E. Aldrich, who was a leading member of the Legislature last Winter, will be sent to Washington. The other districts, represented by Messrs. Ames, Banks, Boutwell, Washburn and Dawes, show no indications of a change.

A Royal Funeral in Honolulu.

From the Boston Transcript.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter, dated July 1, written by an American lady, who was visiting Honolulu at the time of the funeral obsequies of the late Princess Victoria Kamamalu, Kaahumanu, sister of King Kamehameha V.:

The great event of the last week has been the funeral of the Princess, she having been dead a sufficiently long time (about six weeks) to suit their ideas. The services took place at 10 o'clock, and were in the native language, consisting of a prayer, singing, a sermon, another prayer, and another hymn. The chief mourners were the Princess' father, and her brother, who is the present King. There is nothing magnificent about the palace, although the rooms are large and rather imposing. We were taken through the council chamber and into the drawing-room, in the middle of which was the coffin, covered by a magnificent pall of black velvet with a white silk border, and the Hawaiian coat-of-arms embroidered in gold in numerous places. This pall swept the floor for some distance, taking up the whole centre of the room. The windows and doors were hung with crape, and around the sides of the room were placed numerous "Kahilis," which were made of rare feathers, in the shape of pompons, but about three feet high and surmounting poles five or six feet high. These are the insignia of royalty, and are used at all court ceremonies. They are really magnificent, standing erect around the rooms like so many plumed sentinels, and made of feathers of all colors, only one color used in each "Kahili."

I should have mentioned that on the top of the coffin was placed the royal cloak, made of very fine yellow feathers, which are found under the wings of a bird whose plumage is black, and who has only two of these yellow feathers, one under each wing. As the cloak is large it has taken an immense number of feathers to make it, and has cost probably millions of dollars to procure them, as it is a foreign bird. The cloak is older than Kamehameha I.; how much older is not known, I believe, and is considered the costliest garment in the world. Two men stood at the head of the coffin by the King and his father, holding "Kahilis," with small caps on composed of the yellow feathers, with black and red feathers woven in, in figures. The King and all the people of the court were dressed in black suits of foreign style, and except for their dark complexion, might have been taken for Americans. All the first class wear European costumes here, but the others still adhere to their native costume. Previous to the funeral we went to the shop where the coffin was made, for the purpose of seeing it. It is made entirely of native wood, which is as beautiful as rosewood, and cost a thousand dollars. The silver plate on it cost six hundred dollars more, and was a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

After the funeral we went to a public hall in order to see the procession pass. The funeral car was very grand, surmounted by white and black plumes, and drawn by four horses, covered with velvet. The Mausoleum, where the royal family are buried, is two or three miles from the palace, and the procession made a fine appearance as it wound through the streets and along the valley to the Mausoleum.

Madame Anna Bishop as Robinson Crusoe.

The Bremen barque *Libelle*, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, was totally lost on the night of March 4, on Wake Island. Among her passengers was Madame Anna Bishop, and the following letter from her to a gentleman of San Francisco, Cal., describes the catastrophe:

GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS, May 7, 1866.

You will be shocked to learn we have been wrecked on Wake Island on the 5th of March, and lost all. We were three weeks on the uninhabitable island. No water, and had to wait three days before we could get any from the ship. We had no clothing but what we stood in up to arriving on this island. The Governor and inhabitants have been most kind, and furnished us with a few materials to make up a little clothing. They have no stores here. We came, twenty-one of us, in an open boat fourteen hundred miles. How we wished it was to San Francisco! A perfect miracle our safe passage to this place. The Captain of the *Libelle* left at the same time we did from Wake Island, in a small boat, with four of his men and three Chinese; but up to this time we have not heard of them. We are here a month to-day. The Governor has sent a schooner to Wake Island for the specie saved from the wreck, and we have to wait its return to take us to Manila, where we hope to commence operations. Mr. Van Reed and the Japanese are allowed to go to Hong Kong.

You cannot imagine how we suffered all one night, from 9 P. M. till 8 A. M., thinking every moment would be our last; but the Almighty was watchful over us, poor sinners!

Mr. Schultz, Mr. Lascelles and Maria are with us.

Truly yours,

ANNE BISHOP SCHULTZ.

THE LAST SURRENDER.—It has been thought that the last of Gen. Lee's army had made its final surrender long ago; but this was not so. On Wednesday, four Confederate soldiers, with names and descriptive lists as follows, Anthony Monkas, Company E, Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; Thomas Wells, do.: James Brinbester, do.; and Allen Tewesberry, Forty-third Louisiana do., entered Petersburgh, Va., with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main body. They represented that after the Appomattox Court-house fight they were "cut off," and resolving never to surrender, hid themselves in a cave on the banks of the Appomattox River, some miles from Petersburgh, and have subsisted ever since upon fish from the river, corn, stray pigs caught away from their mothers, and whatever they could gather by scouring the country. At length, learning from a colored man that the Confederacy was certainly "gone up," they thought better of their first determination, and accordingly gave themselves up. They were ragged and filthy, but the citizens furnished them with new suits, and the Commandant, who was amused at the incident, sent them off to their homes rejoicing.

A PREACHER MAKES A BET.—A Richmond correspondent tells the following story:

"Quite a ludicrous and novel circumstance occurred a few days since at a large 'revival' that was going on among the darkeys near this place, which is indicative of the hollow-heartedness of the so-called missionaries who are sent here from Massachusetts and other places North, for the enlightenment of this race. A preacher who had charge of the 'mission,' by the name of Oviatt, and who was conducting the revival, called on a darkey to lead in prayer. As he knelt down to comply with the request, Rev. Mr. Oviatt said to a negro named Anthony Grant, a member of the 'mission,' who was sitting at his side, that he would bet a set of harness that one of the many penitents at the 'anxious seat' would get religion before the prayer would be concluded. 'Good,' said Grant. Sure enough one did profess. Grant, to whom the proposition was made, thought no more of the matter until next morning, when Oviatt called on him for the harness! Grant refused to make the payment, when Oviatt sued him before the Bureau, but lost the suit! The above was furnished us by a gentleman who personally knows to the facts."

SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.—The Detroit (Mich.) *Post* of the 22d state that the new appointees of Gen. Morrow are not so verdant as might be supposed for beginners. Having their suspicions aroused on Tuesday night, information was given to the proper officers, which resulted in the capture of three body canteens (about three gallons) full of whisky, and one soldiers' canteen, also full of the same Canada mixture. An innocent appearing young lady visited Canada on Saturday afternoon, and on her return was turned over to the kind attentions of Mrs. Horn, who brought forth from under her garments a dress pattern of fine merino. The end is not yet. On Monday afternoon a Cleveland lady was inspected, and produced a dress pattern. Two more females, one a city and the other a country lady, were searched and found to have contraband goods on board. On Saturday evening these other females were arrested for smuggling, and a number of contraband articles found on their persons.

A COIN WITH A HISTORY.—In the year 1860 Daniel Houseman, of Philadelphia, was paid forty Spanish pillar-milled dollars of the date of 1744. He kept them until 1864, when he devoted five of them to the great Sanitary Commission Fair at Philadelphia. They were sold at auction and realized $25 each. One of the original forty was sent to James S. Houseman, son of the party first receiving them, by mail, and who is now in San Francisco. The coin is in perfect preservation, as plain and distinct as when first milled, and bears the following legend around the pillars: "VTRAQUE VNUM." Below is the date, 1744, with a letter "M," with an "O" above on either side. On the reverse, around the coat of arms of Spain, is the inscription, "Phillip V., D. G., Hispin, Et Ind. Rex., which may be translated: "Philip V., by the Grace of God of Spain and India, King." Fifty dollars were offered and refused for this coin by a gentleman in San Francisco.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum........$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)........$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year........$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year........$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By Ocean Telegraph we learn that peace had been finally concluded by the Plenipotentiaries at Prague, and that ratifications were to be exchanged immediately. One of the conditions of peace was that all troops should return within three weeks to their respective homes. U. S. 5-20s were in great demand in Paris, and heavy orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents of banking houses in that city. The Cunard steamship *Scotia* sailed yesterday noon for this city. She has a large number of passengers, and took £110,000 in specie on American account.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fort Kearney *Herald* says: "The Indians between Forts Laramie and Reno are wild with rage. They avow their determination to suffer extermination before giving up the Powder River district. The whole country is infested with hostile tribes, and being well supplied with arms and ammunition, the life of no one is safe except when accompanied with a force capable of self-defence. The soldiers of the Eighteenth Infantry are special objects of vengance, many of whom have been murdered while scouting. Mrs. CARRINGTON, wife of the Colonel commanding, was a victim of the late massacre.

The California end of the Pacific Railroad is in operation within twenty miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The cars run eighty-four miles east of Sacramento, an extension of forty-two miles since July, 1865. Some of this work lies through the most difficult portions of the mountains, and is very expensive. Ten thousand men are kept steady at work, which will be retarded only by the heavy snows. By the next season Virginia City will be nearly reached.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* of Tuesday says, that in that State the cotton crop will be larger and of a better quality than for years past. Edgecombe County will produce at least 15,000 bales, and the yield may reach 18,000 bales. From the other cotton growing counties of the State the reports are favorable. The corn crop, it is said, on the other hand, will scarcely exceed the third of the average yield, except in Hide and other Eastern counties, where it will be very large.

The Albany *Times* states that Col. CHURCH and Deputy Sheriff SOUTHARD, while passing along a road through the town of Berne, on the afternoon of the 23d inst., were shot at by some unknown person. The weapon was loaded with buckshot, one of which struck the horse attached to the vehicle. Neither of the gentlemen were injured. They visited the town to serve processes.

The members of the National Labor League, appointed at its its late session as a Committee to wait on the President, were received by him yesterday. The chairman presented the main objects of the League and the President replied, making special reference to his own views and public action on the disposition of the public lands.

A raft containing 700,000 feet of pine lumber, was floated down the Mississippi about two weeks ago from Grand Rapids, Michigan. A larger one than this was floated from Pittsburgh in 1863, containing 1,300,000 feet; also another, in 1864, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, containing 2,500,000 feet, with 1,000,000 shingles piled on top.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has been at Post Mills, Vt., on a visit to an aged aunt residing there, and has given the citizens of the village $5,000 for a library. Two thousand dollars is to be a permanent fund, the interest to be expended yearly in the purchase of books. A fine library building is to be erected immediately.

A shooting affray took place at Louisville on Wednesday, between N. W. TAYLOR, an engineer, and H. C. JENKINS, a Councilman. Two officers interfered, when the fight became general. Capt. PATTERSON, one of the officers, received three balls through his clothing. Officer SAYRES received a severe wound from the butt of a pistol.

At Charleston, S. C., last Sundny, a housekeeper, while engaged in making up the bed of the proprietor of the house, a loaded pistol which he had left under the pillow fell to the floor and went off, the ball entering the thigh of the young woman. She lingered until Wednesday morning, when she expired.

The Public School Board of St. Louis have postponed the opening of the public schools from the first Monday in September to the seventeenth of that month, in consequence of the severity of the cholera, and should it not subside materially by that time a further postponement will probably be ordered.

United States Attorney General STANBURY has issued directions to the District Attorney of the Eastern District of Missouri to enter a *nolle prosequi* in all cases of Fenians arrested in St. Louis last Spring, charged with complicity in the invasion of Canada.

The reconstruction of the Richmond and York River Railroad, destroyed during the war, is progressing. The first train went down on Friday below Fair Oaks. The road will be finished to West Point by the middle of November.

Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College, foretells a prodigious flight of meteors on the 13th or 14th of next November. It will probably be the last of the century; only thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833.

Two counterfeiters were arrested at Mattoon, Ill., on Thursday, and their press, dies, $47,000 in bogus money and $10,000 in genuine funds were secured.

Prof. PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, has been chosen President of the Wisconsin State University.

Mr. W. A. BEACH, JR., a lawyer of Troy, accidentally shot himself yesterday while gunning at Saratoga Springs, and died a few hours afterward.

Norwich, Vt., Military University is to be removed to Northfield, for which purpose the town has raised a fund of $20,000.

There was a snow-storm at Mount Washington on Thursday night.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were six new cases of cholera reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday, and permits were issued for the burial of four persons who had died of the disease. The total number of deaths in the City and County of New-York from cholera since its first appearance on the 1st of May, is 829; of these, 486 occurred in the public institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

The arrangements for the reception of the President are not yet completed. The First Division of the National Guard, under Major-Gen. SANDFORD, will parade for review, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired on the arrival of the President at the Battery. Citizens desiring to participate in the reception are invited to meet at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday morning.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of MICHAEL QUINN, who was killed by a box of tin striking him on the head at No. 299 Water-street, causing instant death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONRAD HEIFENDORF and CHARLES LIEBALD were yesterday committed to await the action of the United States Grand Jury on the charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent currency.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday two milkmen were fined $50 each for putting water in the milk sold to customers.

JOHN ZIMMER, a prisoner at Sing Sing, escaped from his fastenings yesterday afternoon, and is now at large.

The Formal Conclusion of Peace in Europe.

The Cable brings us important news from Europe to yesterday's date. A definite treaty of peace was signed by the members of the Prague Conference on Thursday last; the parties to the treaty being the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria. The troops belonging to the different belligerents are to withdraw from the positions they now occupy, and return to their homes within a period of three weeks.

With this news, and as a fitting corollary to the proceedings of the grand National Union Convention at Philadelphia, comes the Paris report, that *an immense demand has sprung up in the French capital for United States Five-Twenties*, and heavy orders for supplies have been forwarded to New-York. The demand of our loyal people for a complete and thorough peace here is responded to in Europe by offers of investment in United States securities entirely without a parallel. We predicted this as the result of our great Peace Conference. But the full measure of gain to our credit abroad will only be ascertained when the prompt and favorable response made throughout the country to the Resolutions and the Address of the Convention comes to be known in Europe.

The North and the South—The Need for Missionaries of Peace.

The *Evening Post* approves of the suggestion which was made at the Philadelphia Convention, and which the TIMES advocated some days since, that Southern speakers of eminent character and conservative principles should be invited to "stump" the Northern States during the coming, or rather the present political campaign. The people of the North would in this way obtain trustworthy expositions of Southern sentiment from those best calculated to give them, and would be able to satisfy themselves as to the reports which the Radical Press are circulating concerning the condition of things in the South.

The *Post* adds another suggestion, which we, in turn, are happy to agree with. It proposes that the Southern States should be "stumped" by prominent Northern Union men, and the citizens of that section thus enlightened as to the opinions, feelings and requirements of the Northern people. We confess we should greatly like to see both of these ideas carried out during the coming autumn and winter. If the South would send twenty of its best and ablest men to address the people in the cities of the Northern and Western States, and the North would send an equal number of men of like character to address the people in the cities of the Southern States, we are sure that a vast amount of good to both sections would be accomplished. It would be easy to name a great number of representative Southern men who would command respect for their statements anywhere in the North, and it would be as easy to name hundreds of representative Northern men whose words would be welcomed by the people of the South. Among the Northern men, we should like to name HENRY WARD BEECHER, if he were not so actively and constantly engaged in teaching the first principles of the Christian Gospel to the people of Brooklyn. He spoke at Fort Sumter last year to a very select audience, but we would have him give popular orations in such Southern cities as Richmond, and Wilmington, and Savannah, and Mobile, and New-Orleans, and Vicksburgh, and Memphis, and Nashville, and Louisville, proclaiming to the people everywhere the ineffable doctrine of divine love and fraternal unity. He did the Union much good during the war by his discourses in England, and he could render it an equally great service now by taking part in such a movement as is here suggested. When bad men *conspire*, good men must *unite*.

Reconciliation.

Our people are continually arbitrating between the claims of faction. The process of sifting truth from falsehood, of judgment upon adverse political systems, of estimating the opinions and the characters of politicians at their true value, is constantly going on. And among a people accustomed not only to obey but to watch their rulers, the process is a safe one—indeed there is none safer. There never was a clearer illustration of this than in the late war. A system by which the moral attitude of the country was lowered and its reputation stained, by which the commerce and industry of a vast region were kept torpid, a system which by encouraging thriftlessness and sloth sapped the foundations of society, had to be changed. Those who lived under it even acknowledged that it must be changed. The question was how. So adverse was the plan of Southern industry to that of the North, that the South conceived that the two could not live in harmony together. A long course of political training; the influence of other habits than of those who recognized the natural aristocracy of labor; the haughtiness of those who rule over serfs clashing with the haughtiness of those whose activity in commerce and the arts was their greatest pride, seemed to Southerners irreconcilable, and in this opinion the taunts of Northern extremists strengthened them. At one time those of the North to whom the word Union had little significance, were willing to accept this conclusion. They did not perceive how the dissolution of a nation for the sake of a political creed must deprive that nation of all power to enforce any principle whatever. But soon the reaction came, and the life of the nation was the possession to be defended. The defence was perfect, and the destruction of the evil which called forth the war was as complete. The mission of the ultra Radical and of the ultra Conservative were both accomplished. The party of reconciliation was now necessary and inevitable, and its office became distinctly defined. To extend the hand of aid and friendship to late antagonists, on the one hand, and to rebuke the zeal of those who would prolong the strife on the other; to recall the fact that the Union was the first and the last safety of the people; to remind extremists that, as the war was the culmination of sectional strife, so the peace must be the end of that strife—these constitute the great duty of the hour. In view of the importance of that duty, of its immense influence upon the destinies of our people, vituperation is no less wicked than shortsighted.

We see on all sides a returning appreciation of the past and the future, as they have affected and are to affect us. We see that, while the Radical element in our political system has full credit for what it has done, it will not be permitted to nullify the results of the war by the prolongation of sectional hatred. Moderation is now the order of the day, and the development of national interests and prosperity, which the events of the war have for a while postponed.

One Evil of Great Cities.

The investigation of some recent crimes has thrown an unusually strong light upon a very fruitful source of crime in this City, and by inference in others. We refer to the great extent and the loose method of the pawnbroking system. The first necessity of a thief is to find a market for his plunder. This market exists in various forms and under various names. There are the regular receivers—creatures of all grades of wealth, and of all classes of clientship. There are the millionaires whose traffic in stolen securities is well known, but whose operations are too acutely conducted for the hand of justice to lay hold of them. There are the dealers in cheap jewelry, the melters down of plate, the purchasers of clothing stock, and so on, down even to the blear-eyed wretch who buys from children the pilfered trifles which come within their reach. All these receivers are known to be such, and they are just as well defined a professional class as any other in society. But they are not the most mischievous promoters of crime, for they deal mostly with criminals by birth and association, so to speak, and are not visible to the tempted person who would steal if he knew what to do with the stealings. It is the petty, irresponsible pawnbroker who helps this latter class. He is a constant invitation to the commission of crime. Any loafer or rowdy can take to him valuable articles, the possession of which is almost *prima facie* evidence of theft, and obtain a modicum of its value—the transactions being called a loan, but well understood on both sides to be a sale. No questions are asked, or if those are asked which the law requires, the process is slurred and passed over as a mere form, which is a nuisance to both parties, and of no service to any one else. The whole system of pawnbroking needs revision, and the sooner it is commenced the better. There are in this City many of these shops, where there are heaps of stolen property, which is known by the holders to be stolen. Once pledged it is out of view, and when finally sold by the broker is passed far away from the scene of the owner's loss. And yet it is difficult to suggest a remedy for this state of things. A more strict surveillance by the police, and a more rigid enforcement of the rules for conducting pawnbrokers' sales, would do something. A plan by which all pledged goods—or at least the more valuable goods, such as jewelry and plate—were forced to be exhibited in some public place before being sold by auction, and to which place persons who have lost property might resort, would lead to frequent identifications and recovery of such property, and by increasing the pawnbroker's risk, make him less anxious to encourage theft. The whole subject is the more important from the service which the pawnshop often does to the very poor, and who, but for its doled out loan, must starve. To give assistance in such cases is the proper and intended office of the pawnbroker, and it would be in the interest of charity, as well as the public morals, if the business were better watched and honestly conducted.

The Marriage Institution Among the Southern Negroes.

The civil and the military, as well as the ecclesiastical authorities in the South, have had no little trouble within the last year or two in their attempts to regulate the institution of marriage among the blacks. In the old days of slavery, the marital rite had neither sacred nor civil sanction worth anything, so far as the negroes were concerned. Slavery could brook no law in the matter, but the law of its own necessities, and this required the family relations to be so frequently disregarded and overridden that magistrates and clergymen preferred to ignore altogether the marriage ceremonial for negroes. Not that negro weddings were unknown, by any means. Such things were quite often celebrated, especially in the Border States; but we are sure that no one familiar with such matters throughout the South will consider it an over-estimate to say that, taking the four millions of slaves in mass, more than nine-tenths of those who cohabited and propagated their species did so without the sanction of marriage.

The first attempt to work an improvement in this state of things was made during the war, among the negro residents upon the Sea Islands, off the South Carolina coast, by the parties to whom the Government gave their supervision, after we had obtained military possession of the locality. As the moral agencies there employed were backed up by military law, and as the field of operation was limited, it was not long before something like order in the matter was obtained; but the difficulties there encountered gave only a faint foreshadowing of what should subsequently be met with upon a very large scale. If a negro had offspring by half a dozen so-called wives, it was often as hard to decide which one should be fixed upon as the legitimate wife, or what to do with the others, as how to dispose of the progeny and provide for their support. Yet cases of this kind formed but a sample of the innumerable social intricacies which had to be dealt with and settled. It was quite impossible to establish any uniform or abstractly just rules; and so it was found necessary to deal with most cases in an arbitrary and off-hand manner, guided only by expediency and the possibilities of things. The difficulty was not novel in human experience, and was analogous to what had often before been met with in attempts to civilize and Christianize barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples or tribes; and it was dealt with essentially according to the mode often adopted by missionaries to heathen countries—that is to say, the moral law on the subject was enforced as far as possible, and no farther.

It was an immensely great and an immensely difficult problem that presented itself in the South. It was not a business with which the Federal Government had properly anything to do; but it was very properly taken up by the Freedmen's Bureau, and a great deal has been done toward putting it in the way of a just settlement. Tens of thousands of couples have been put through the ceremony of marriage during the past year and a half; and the selection or assignment of wives and children, who should henceforth be recognized as sustaining legal relations to each other, has been practically carried on to an extent and after a fashion heretofore unknown in the history of any people. Not long ago, in one village and at one time, some two hundred and fifty couples were regularly united in wedlock, by order of the Freedmen's Bureau. Many of them were old persons, the parents of grown children, but never before legally married, and never before subjected to the restrictions and responsibilties of the married relation. They were described as standing up in semi-circles, and getting married in mass, fifteen or twenty couples at once. Exhibitions of this rude kind have been frequent in the Southern States since the close of the war; and it must be that a very large proportion of the proper objects for this kind of treatment have by this time been reached.

The matter, however, is one which should be taken hold of as speedily as possible, in its permanent relations, by the Legislatures and the ecclesiastical bodies in the various States of the South. These are the proper parties to deal with it, and the only parties who can see to its just regulation in the years to come. There is not a Southern State but has need to legislate on the subject anew, and there is not a religious body that does not need to have its attention directed to the necessity of enforcing proper marriage regulations upon all blacks who are within its control, just as stringently as they are enforced upon the whites. Old laws and customs must pass away with old conditions, and better and truer social relations must take the place of those which grew out of slavery. The subject is one of vast importance, not only to the morals of the blacks, but to the well-being of the entire Southern population.

Reform in the Administration of Affairs in Ireland.

The recent debates in the English Parliament upon the continued suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland, enable us to form some estimate of the feelings with which the Fenian agitation is regarded by the British Government. The leading English statesmen best acquainted with Ireland, seem to believe that Fenianism is more widely extended than had been supposed. One admission is worthy of noting, and it was made not only by the Earl of Derby but by the Earl of KIMBERLY, the Whig Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that Fenianism had no connection with or relation to ordinary crime. On the contrary, Ireland at the present time is singularly free from crime of a non-political type. This admission, when placed by the side of others by the same speakers—one that the spirit of Fenianism is by no means subdued, and another, that although not a great amount of open manifestation took place, there would, if there had been a rebellion in many places, have been an almost general rising among the tenant farmers in the South and West—seems to allow to Irish—as distinct from American—Fenianism a higher plane in political affairs than some have been disposed to accord to it. The further admission in the British House of Peers, that the most active conspirators were not the poor and more ignorant classes, tends toward the same conclusion—that Fenianism *in Ireland*, as distinct from the swindle here, is regarded as a reality, and that its reality is still not to be ignored. It is quite as well that this be so. There would be no service done to the British rule by attempting to undervalue either the power or the intelligence of Irish Fenianism. If that intelligence and that power be actually existent facts, the true course would be, not in general denials, but in endeavoring to remove the grounds of complaint rather than by attempting to decry the movement altogether. That such endeavors will be made there can be little doubt, but from the Lord-Lieutenant's implication that the remedy for Irish grievances should come after measures of security, we altogether dissent. There will be no security without the remedial measures, and this may as well be understood first as last. Upon one other point a word or two may be said. The speakers claimed that Fenianism was not so much an Irish as an American development; that the development has been strengthened by the increased prosperity of those Irishmen who have left their native soil to share in the fortunes of America is very true. But with America, as a nation, that has nothing to do. In common with England, we offer an asylum to the unfortunate of every land, and if bad government has driven thousands away from Ireland, the cause is in that government and not in any American encouragement of disorder. The English Press thanks the United States, and with reason, for its action in regard to the Canada invasion. It is true that that action was intended as a vindication of our international good faith; but we decline, while resorting to that vindication, to ignore the grievances which have been complained of for many years. And further, it is due to us that the British Government in turn reciprocate by earnestly seeking to remove disabilities and to change a policy which puts us to trouble, and for the consequences of which we are not responsible.

TENNESSEE.

Attempted Assassination of the Editor of the Memphis Avalanche.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

An attempt was made this morning by G. W. WOOD, United States Tax Collector, to kill Col. M. C. GALLAWAY, Editor of the *Avalanche*. WOOD called him out of the room and fired upon him, the ball passing through GALLAWAY'S hand, inflicting a painful wound, WOOD attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured. An excited crowd soon gathered, and he would have been hung to a lamp-post but for Gen. FORREST, who, taking hold of him, told the crowd that justice should be meted out to him, but for the present he would protect him with his life. WOOD is in arrest.

VIRGINIA.

Fire in the Dismal Swamp—The Corn Crop Injured by the Drouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

This afternoon a severe storm came up very suddenly, accompanied by a heavy wind from the North-west. This rain will aid in extinguishing the fire along the Dismal Swamp Canal, which has been raging for the week past, but it comes almost too late to save the crops of corn planted in this section of Virginia.

Death of Mr. W. A. Beach, Jr., of Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 25.

Mr. W. A. BEACH, JR., son of Mr. W. A. BEACH, a distinguished lawyer of this city, accidentally shot himself this morning, while gunning at Saratoga Springs, and died a few hours afterward. He was one of the finest young lawyers in the State.

LATER.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The death of W. A. BEACH, JR., heretofore reported, was caused by a gun-shot in the face, his gun having fallen from the wagon through the wheel. He was 25 years of age, and his untimely decease has cast a deep gloom over a wide circle of admiring friends.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Commissioner—The Interpreters—The Inspector-General of Maritime Customs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

Returning to this capital after an absence of three months, I find that nothing startling has occurred in the meantime in camp or coast, except the appointment of a Commission to visit the great nations of the West. It is not a full-fledged embassy, but it has the interest which always attaches to first things, as the first voluntary step this haughty empire has ever taken in the direction of a reciprocity in diplomatic intercourse. A Mandarin was indeed dispatched from Peking more than a century ago, with orders to proceed to Moscow, but the journey appeared so long that he began to suspect his guides of leading him around and around in the same circle, and finally returned to China in despair.

The present Commissioner, who will perhaps arrive at Washington before this reaches you, will also, if he returns *viâ* California, have to complain that his guides have conducted him around a circle—but in this case, it is a circle that girdles the globe. He left his native coast with his face to the Western skies, and when his voyage is completed, he can enter the port from which he set sail with his eye still on the setting sun, and assure his Imperial master that he has proved by experiment that the world *is* round! PINTAJIN will have the glory of being the first Chinaman to circumnavigate the globe.

Strictly speaking, however, PINTAJIN is not a Chinaman, but a Manchu—a member of the dominant race who overran the country and obtained possession of the throne in 1644. At that time they were rude and barbarous, and less than two millions in number. That they succeeded in conquering a country of such vast extent and boundless resources, is sufficiently wonderful; but that they should be able to maintain their position for more than two centuries, is still more astonishing. They found the Chinese enervated by vice and distracted with factions, and swept over them as the Hoangho swallows up the adjacent plains; but while the Hoangho, after a brief occupation, returns to its proper channel, the Manchus have never contracted their area. They have even added Thibet and Turkestan to their dominions, and reducing Mongolia to allegiance, given the composite empire an extent of territory never attained under the most flourishing of the native dynasties.

The secret of their success lies in their facility of adaptation to new circumstances. They adopted the civilization of China in order to govern the Chinese, and this affords some ground for hoping that they will conform to the requirements of our Western civilization, in order to fortify themselves against the encroachments of Western Powers. Weakened by internal rebellion, which is not yet extinct, while some of their distant dependencies are dropping off like the outer branches of a decaying tree, their treatment of Western nations has become to them a problem—*aut startis aut labertis imperii*. The appointment of this Commission is evidence that they are awaking to the reality of the situation.

It is not, as I have remarked, an embassy—the envoy neither represents the person of the sovereign nor the authority of the State. He is not accredited to any power, and is charged with no duty save that of observing carefully and reporting faithfully. He is the deputy of a department—the Foreign Board, of which he is an under secretary; but he goes with the express sanction of the Emperor, and this invests him with somewhat of the dignity of a Government envoy. In this character he was introduced to the foreign Ministers by the Prince of Hung. An informal mission of such a character and with such objects from any other country would be deserving of little consideration; but going from China it is a signal event, as an overture toward a reciprocity of intercourse, and I can but hope that its reception will be such as to encourage the Emperor to follow it up by the appointment of Ministers Plenipotentiary, and eventually of permanent Legations.

PINCHUN or PINTAJIN (appending his Mandarin title instead of his personal name,) I had frequently seen in Peking. I again met him in Shanghai on the eve of his embarkation, and had the privilege of presenting him with a copy of "Wheaton's International Law," now translated into Chinese, and published at the expense of the Chinese Government. He is a fine specimen of his people. A little rising of three-score he still preserves the life and activity of youth. His beard, indeed, is slightly sprinkled with gray, but few grey hairs are visible on his head, partly because the front is kept closely shaven, and the few locks that remain are braided into a queu that hangs gracefully behind his back. With features pleasing and intelligent, and manners formed in the most refined society of his own country, if he possessed a knowledge of English, I can assure you that your Celestial visitor would be found a highly agreeable guest.

This defect—his ignorance of Western languages—is partly remedied by having in his suite an efficient corps of interpreters. Besides Messrs. BOWEN and DE CHAMPS, gentlemen connected with the Imperial Customs service, who accompany the Commissioner for the purpose of facilitating his inquiries in England, France and America, he takes with him as attachés, three graduates of the Government College. Two of these speak English and the other French, and like their principal they are all Tartars.

The Government College referred to was instituted with a special view to the training of interpreters. It is on a small scale, having only three departments, and each of these admitting no more than ten students. But, limited as it is, it is not without importance or the promise of something better. Opened soon after the establishment of Foreign Legations in Peking with a view to meeting a pressing necessity, after an existence of nearly four years, the Mandarins have come to look on it as a success; and it is hoped that they will not only increase the number of pupils, but in addition to the leading languages of the West make provision for having them instructed in Western science.

If this commission is significant as an indication that the Chinese are waking to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with Western Powers, it is also a striking evidence of the influence which a foreigner has acquired in the councils of the Empire. The gentleman to whom we allude is ROBERT HART, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland. Arriving in China nearly twelve years ago with nothing to rely on but his diligence and abilities, he has made his way up to the highest post which it is possible for a foreigner to hold under the Chinese Government, that of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs. During a three years' experience of his services in this position, the Mandarins have become so impressed with his financial integrity, political sagacity, and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Chinese people, that they have virtually imposed on him the duties of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Nothing affecting the foreign policy of this country is resolved on without consulting Mr. HART, and recently when asking leave of absence to revisit his native country, he proposed that a commission should accompany him and visit the capitals of the Treaty Powers. The measure was adopted with a readiness quite surprising to those who had seen Chinese officials resent the slightest allusion to a mission to foreign countries. Times have changed, but much is due to Mr. HART's tact; and the fact that the appointe is no other than this PINTAJIN who lately served him in the capacity of Chinese secretary, is a further proof of their confidence.

In a future letter I may find time to give you some account of the customs service. At this moment it is the chief pillar of the Government. The funds which for many years have enabled it to hold up against the Tapeings and other rebels have been mainly derived from this source. That the amount is so great is not merely owing to the vast increase in foreign trade, but due in a great measure to the fact that the collection of the duties arising from foreign trade is intrusted to the hands of foreigners. While managed exclusively by natives, the system amounted practically to a farming of the customs; for it is well known that at some ports, notwithstanding an enormous increase in the receipts at the custom-house, not an additional farthing found its way into the Imperial exchequer. The returns of the Government were on the fixed scale of former years, and the immense surplus was all absorbed by the local Mandarins.

Mr. BURLINGAME, who has now been absent more than a year, is daily expected. His return gives great satisfaction to Prince KUNG and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Indeed the Prince exacted from Mr. BURLINGAME, before his departure, a solemn promise that if the President would permit his return he would consent to resume his mission. He is well known as a fast friend of the Chinese, and on more than one occasion he has rendered them essential service, while the good will which he has thus obtained has enabled him more effectually to secure American interests. Q.

GEORGIA.

The Effect of the Convention in Georgia—The Grounds of the Popular Satisfaction and Disappointment—The Universal Determination to Sustain the Conservatives, both Actively and Morally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

During the session of the Convention the anxiety was intense and universal to hear the news. The telegraph and the newspaper offices were the great centres of attraction, and every rumor and scrap of information were caught up and passed from hand to hand with as much eagerness as in the bygone days when the news of great battles excited the popular mind.

In the main the people seem satisfied with the proceedings of the Convention. They received with warm gratitude the kind, considerate, and conciliatory words of the address and resolutions. They cordially approve and will sustain by every possible effort the movement of the Conservatives to rescue the Government from the hands of the Radicals, and restore the Union, the Constitution, and the equality of the States. They rejoice at the harmony and good feeling and friendly interchange of opinion which took place between the representatives of the two sections, and hope that great good to both will result from this happy and cordial renewal of intercourse. They will stand by the Conservatives of the North to the last extremity to achieve the great purpose which they have undertaken to effect, and they will abstain from every act and expression of opinion which can in any way jeopardize the attainment of that grand object.

But it would be uncandid were I to conceal the fact that the people expected more than the Convention offered, and that they feel and express considerable disappointment, not surly or angry disappointment, but simple regret that they have not obtained what they expected. In the first place they expected the Convention would pass some resolution condemnatory of the Congressional Test Oath, by which every man who voluntarily participated directly or indirectly in the rebellion, is excluded from any position of trust, however small or insignificant. Of the Georgia members of the Convention there was not one who could take that oath, and though they sat there as the equals and fellow-councillors of the Northern representatives, yet the moment they left the wigwam, they resumed their garb of disfranchisement, and by the silence on the subject concurred in the judgment that they are unfit to be trusted with a $25 Post-office, or the smallest tax-collectorship. The people are so sore on this subject, because the effect of the test oath is so general, it is vain to assure them that this is a matter of legislation with which Congress has got to deal, and which, if the Conservatives succeed in obtaining power and defeating the Radicals, Congress will certainly attend to in a liberal, just and conciliatory spirit. They may agree to this, but they are not satisfied with it. They wanted the Union Convention to express its opinion, and hold out a promise that this great inequality would be removed. Like the dying Irishman, who having asked his confessor if there was any whisky in Heaven, assured him that it was not because "he wished to drink it, but because he wanted *to know it was on the table*," the people of the South were not impatient as to the time when the test oath should be done away, but they only wanted to feel that it was going to be done away at some time. They wanted to feel that the intention to do it away was on the table.

Secondly, they are disappointed that nothing was said recommending a general amnesty for political offences. They are not satisfied at being told that this is a matter which rests exclusively with the Executive, and that whenever in his wisdom and oversight of the whole field, he judges it prudent to proclaim a general amnesty, he will do so. They wanted their friends to recognize the truth, that while a large and the most influential and prominent portion of the people are liable to indictment, trial and punishment for a capital felony, a cordial and equal Union is not possible. They think that sixteen or seventeen months of submission, obedience to laws, and honest compliance with all the requirements of recognized authority, warranted at least the recommendation that a general wiping out of all past political offences was desirable, and might be done with safety and happy consequences. But, as I have already stated, this disappointment is in no degree sullen. The hope was so strong, the desire so earnest, their non-fulfillment has had a depressing effect, and caused the real results of the Convention to be regarded with less enthusiasm than were their spirits more cheerful. They also looked for some notice in disapproval of the Freedmen's Bureau and martial law; but they attached less importance to these matters than to the more vital questions of the test oath and the amnesty.

I wish to impress on you that the disappointment to which I refer will not in the least degree prevent the Southern people from aiding the work of restoration. Neither do I want it understood that the disappointment to any extent amounts to active discontent. They are slow to understand the necessity for prudence and caution in dealing with such astute and unscrupulous enemies as the Radicals, and that it was clearly the part of wisdom not to beg issues on which to provoke the fanatical attacks of the destructives.

As you will see by the newspapers expressions of this disappointment, and probably exaggerated comments on it, and hostile remarks from Radical presses and speakers, I have described the nature and extent of the dissatisfaction, or rather of the failure of unalloyed satisfaction that your readers may be in possession of the facts, and know exactly *à quoi s'en teair*. Of one thing the Conservatives may be assured, and that is, that in the canvass and in the fight they may rely on Southern support, not merely active aid, but the passive support to be derived from the refutations of Radical slanders by Southern acts. QUONDANM.

CANADA.

The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company are making progress. Hon. DONALD MCDONALD and ADRIAN CROOKS, Esq., have joined in the direction. Hon. WM. CAYLEY accepts the position of Secretary. It is said the work will soon be put under contract.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 25.

THE NATIONAL LABOR LEAGUE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This afternoon the committee appointed by the National Labor League, recently in session in Baltimore, had an audience with the President of the United States by appointment.

REMARKS OF MR. HINCHCLIFFE.

Mr. JOHN HINCHCLIFFE, of Illinois, addressed the President in behalf of the committee, saying he had the honor to present some facts for his consideration. It had been represented that the calling of the recent Convention was for the purpose of forming a new party. This in a political sense was not true. It was for the object of discussing and taking such measures as would best effect the needed reforms. Those who composed that Convention were especially interested in the reduction of the hours of labor. That was the corner stone of their movement—eight hours as a days' labor, legally considered. They ignored political issues and politics, and did not consider their organization as having anything to do with them. They appeared as laborers, and as such presented their claims to the President's favorable consideration, and asked him, if he deemed proper, to initiate the example of President VAN BUREN when he was approached by parties similarly interested, asking for a reduction of labor to ten hours a day at the navy-yards and in other Government mechanical departments. This was granted by general order. The example was followed all over the country by private employers, and the custom has become, in some degree, law. They now desired to ask a still further reduction to eight hours a day. They believed that they had advanced sufficiently by the improvements on machinery and otherwise, to justify them in asking for a participation in the benefits which would thereby be conferred. They thought it would add to their physical as well as moral and intellectual development. They desired also to call the attention of the President to another subject, namely: The disposition of the public lands. They thought too much had been permitted to accumulate in the hands of speculators, and in too large a degree given to incorporated companies for railroad purposes. This, in their opinion, was prejudicial to agriculturists and to actual settlers. The seizing on all the choice lands by monopolists was beneficial neither to the National or the State Governments. They asked the President to take this subject into consideration with a view of using his influence to remedy the evil. They worked on the principle that the lands should be held by those who till the soil. They would also advert to another point. As protection is sought by some manufacturing interests, it would seem nothing but fair that there should be some consideration for the protection of the interests of the laboring man. If those manufacturing interests desire protection from the importation and the competition of foreign goods, the working men desire protection against foreign pauper labor, which is brought into market for no other purpose than o reducing the price of labor of our own countrymen; and they also invited attention to the system of convict labor, which they thought had a deleterious influence on their interests, inasmuch as convict-labor is obtained at such low rates as depreciated the value of honest work. They thought they were entitled to a protection against the system, but they asked in this no particular assistance. They were determined to take affairs in their own hands, but at the same time they asked some recognition from the head of this nation, who, they believed, was in full sympathy with them, and from whom they hoped to have a favorable response.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President in response said he was very much obliged to the committee for this visit, and for the opportunity thus afforded of conversing with them. He was gratified they had thought proper to pay their respects to him, and show their defence. He should not undertake to reply in the form of a speech to what had been said, but rather in the way of conversation. It was scarcely necessary for him to do more than refer them to his past record. Without making any declarations reversing the order of the subjects to which allusion had been made, he would say that the one of convict labor was familiar to him; for, in the legislature of his own State, he introduced a restriction and undertook to show that it not only discriminated against articles manufactured outside of the Penitentiary, but it had a tendency to degrade honest labor. His observations since that time confirmed him in the justness of the opinion then expressed. He had sought to prepare the public mind for the adoption of measures to remedy the evil. With regard to the public lands it was known to all how long he had labored for the homestead policy, dating as far back as 1846. At first it was met with taunts and jeers, but finally in 1850 or 1851 the object was consummated with the House of Representatives in the shape of a bill. It went to the Senate and there was lost. Subsequently he was sent to the Senate and there he followed up the subject, when the bill was passed by that body and the House of Representatives, but was vetoed by President BUCHANAN. He had always been opposed to the monopoly of the public lands and to the speculations incident to them. Therefore, in the discussion of the homestead policy, he had made various estimates and calculations to show that as a financial measure it would increase the revenues of the Government while increasing the happiness and prosperity of the people. Only a short time ago he gave evidence of his opposition to monopolies in land.

The chairman of the committee here said that the committee remembered very well his veto of the Montana Iron Manufacturing Company's bill.

The President remarked that he was in favor of the principles that workingmen should have suitable time for labor, for rest, and for their intellectual culture. This was a proposition self-evident to his mind, and he was glad to see the country worked up to it. The men of labor ought to come forward and assert their position.

Just in this connection he would say that this is a very important time to speak of independence, for there were many cords and shackles being fastened on the people ought to be broken.

He had always been an extreme Democrat in the proper sense of the term, and yet he was in favor of one kind of aristocracy—that of labor. The laboring man, with virtuous and industrious habits, constitutes the true aristocracy. Therefore, he was for an aristocracy of labor, for on that all our national prosperity rests.

As to the number of hours which should constitute a day's labor, that was a matter of detail and experience which they could consider and settle as they went along; but he would say that he was in favor of the shortest number of hours for a day's work which would accomplish its ends.

Assuming all these propositions, he would say to those before him that if he was not ahead of some of them he had started as soon.

This sentence was received with enthusiastic manifestations of approbation.

They had his sympathy as far as it was worth anything, and his influence to carry out their great objects. His acts would correspond with what he had just said.

Mr. HINCHLIFFE then remarked:

"Allow me, Mr. President, to thank you on the part of these gentlemen for the honor of this interview, and also to thank you on behalf of the laboring people of the United States for the sentiments you have expressed."

On the conclusion of these remarks the spokesman of the workingmen introduced the members individually to the President.

The delegates then retired, evidently much gratified with their interview with the President.

SURRENDER OF TAMPICO TO THE LIBERALS.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, to-day received dispatches from Vera Cruz, dated on the 13th inst., containing information that on the 9th of this month the French garrison of Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz, having surrendered to the Mexicans under conditions as liberal as those granted by them to the garrison at Matamoras last year.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN TEXAS.

Hon. WILLIAM VARNELL has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas.

GEN. GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON were closeted several hours to-day with the President.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters in Maine were made to-day: WILLIAM R. MILLER, Bangor; ALBERT G. KENNEY, Brunswick; WILLARD

SMALL, Auburn; LUCIEN B. PILLSBURY, Farmington; BRADFORD BEAL, Phillips; SAMUEL GREELEY, Ellsworth; BENJAMIN M. FASS, Orono; SILAS DERBY, Alfred; RUFUS VANELL, York; JAMES TREFETHEREN, Kittery; WILLIAM G. PARKER, Kittery Depot; DANIEL FRISBEE, Kittery Point; THOMAS P. BRADBURY, Houlton; LEWIS C. BATES, Paris; CHARLES W. GREENLEAF, North Berwick; SOLON CHASE TURNER, Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District.

GEORGIA.

The Cotton Crop Seriously Injured by the Drought—Ratification of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 25.

The prospects of the cotton crop in all parts of the State are gloomy on account of the continued drought.

In Southwestern Georgia, where the yield formerly was one bale to two acres, not more than one bale to ten acres will be realized from the present crop.

This is equally true of other sections. Accounts from Florida represent the late drought as followed by heavy rains, which have seriously injured the cotton. The cotton prospects in Mississippi and Alabama are also represented to be very bad on account of the drought and ravages of the ball worm.

A large public meeting was held in front of the City Hall to ratify the proceedings of the late National Union Convention at Philadelphia. The speakers were Gen. DURBIN WARD, of Ohio, and Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of New-York.

TEXAS.

Election of United States Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

DAVID G. BURNETT has been elected United States Senator from Texas.

THE TURF.

The Races at Cleveland—Fourth Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The races to-day drew an immense crowd, as was inevitable, the most famous horses in the country—*Dexter*, *Patchen* and *Butler*—being up for a $2,000 stake. The day was all that could be desired, and the track was in excellent condition. The trot was won by *Dexter* in three straight heats. Times respectively—2:32 1-5, 2:32 2-5, 2:32 1-5.

The races will close on Monday.

Mass Meeting at Memphis—An Address from Gen. Forrest—President Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention Indorsed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 25.

An immense mass meeting was held here in the Court-square this evening to ratify the proceedings of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Gen. FORREST presided and addressed the meeting, saying that he wanted no more fighting. When he laid down his arms he bore no malice in his heart towards any Northern man. He said those who wanted to stay at home during the war he supposed would be sent to the Legislature and Congress, but for one he was willing to trust the men he had met upon the field of battle. Those who shirked duty and were casemated at Washington could no more be trusted than those who did the same thing in the South.

Gen. FORREST was followed by Hon. GUSTAVUS HENRY in an eloquent address.

Resolutions were adopted accepting the address of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and indorsing President ANDREW JOHNSON.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this City.

Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Ten cemeteries report eighty-five burials from cholera on Thursday. The same cemeteries report one hundred and five burials on Friday. Eleven cemeteries failed to report.

The Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

There were sixteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

The Great Camp Meeting—Description of the Ground—Who are There—The Rules and Regulations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP GROUND, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

All other camp-meetings that I have ever visited are completely cast into the shade by the one that is now being held at this place; it is in every respect *the* camp-meeting of the Continent.

Martha's Vineyard is an island off the southeast coast of the State of Massachusetts, distant from the main land at its nearest approach about six miles. It is 21 miles in length from east to west, its mean breadth is perhaps from 4 to 5 miles. Its usual Indian name was Capawock, though sometimes called Nope. The greater part of the island is low and level land; though in the western part there is a range of hills, which begin a mile west of Lambert's Cove, where they are three-quarters of a mile wide, and running in a chain parallel with the coast, rise to the height of 250 feet, expand to the breadth of three miles and terminate at Gay Head. The island is composed of three townships—Chilmarth, Edgartown or Oldtown, and Tisbury. The first of these comprehends the west of the island, the Elizabeth Islands and Noman's Land.

In the year 1602 it was discovered by GOSNOLD, and in the following year visited by MARTIN PRING. It is commonly supposed that the original name, Martin's Vineyard, (which, by the way, still obtains in the records of the State of New York,) was derived from the Christian name of PRING, (MARTIN,) and the very large quantity of grapes which it yielded at the time of its discovery. Why the name was changed to *Martha's* Vineyard, is not very clear or certain. It is believed that GOSNOLD carried from here the first cargo ever exported from this Continent, which was sassafras—a very scarce and highly valued article at that time. In 1641, THOS. MAYHEW bought the island of Sir FERDINAND GORGES and the Earl of Stirling. In 1642, it was settled, and, two years later, taken under the care of Massachusetts, by a vote of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. When, in the year 1664, New-York was taken from the Dutch, all the islands from New-York City to Cape Cod (including Martha's Vineyard) were given to the State of New-York. Martha's Vineyard remained thus related until, by the terms of the Charter of WILLIAM and MARY, in 1692, the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts were consolidated, including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent islands. Holmes' Hole, which is distant about five miles from this ground, has a harbor which is unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by any other on the Atlantic coast, affording complete shelter to vessels from the fury of the storms which prevail on the coast. It is not an unusual thing to see two hundred vessels at anchor within the harbor at one time. Separating the island at this point from the mainland is the Vineyard Sound, extending in from the left in the direction towards New-York, and widening away to the east between Cape Cod and the Island of Nantucket. On this Sound pass yearly many thousand vessels (it is estimated 100,000, in the day time only) of all sizes and descriptions. Whalemen, merchantmen, coasters, fishermen, steamboats, &c. It is the great marine highway between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., on the one hand, and Boston and the giant East on the other.

Wesleyan Grove is the title of this camp ground. It covers an area of about 35 acres of handsome forest. It was first used for the purposes of the Camp Meeting in 1835, after which it was leased by the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association, and has ever since been held by them for the same purposes.

The arrangements here differ somewhat from anything I ever saw on any other camp-ground. There are four hundred canvas tents and two hundred cottages within the lines of its boundary. The tents are admirably constructed, and, to the great comfort of those who occupy them, entirely waterproof. They are owned principally by their occupants. The cottages are simply elegant. Great taste is displayed in the architecture of them. They are two stories in height, painted good bright colors, with door-plates and door-bells. The lower part is usually the reception room, while the upper floor is divided into sleeping apartments. They are furnished throughout very nicely, some of them even elegantly, and have all the necessaries and comforts of home life. In the rear of the main cottage are two smaller ones, used, the one as a kitchen and the other as a dining room.

The meeting is sustained by the Providence Conference, embracing South Eastern Massachusetts; Connecticut, east of the Connecticut River, and Rhode Island. People are here from each of these States, as well as from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-York, and a family is here, occupying their own cottage, from Detroit, Mich. Indeed, so wide-spread is the notoriety of the meeting that folks came from nearly all the Northern States to be present during the camp term. The most direct route for people from New-York is, either by steamer or railroad to New Bedford, and thence by water to this place. Not less than six large steamers are now running daily from here to New-Bedford and one to Nantucket.

The meeting has been favored with many distinguished visitors. Among others, I notice Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Ex-Vice-President of the United States; Hon. Mr. GOOCH, late Naval Officer of Boston; Hon. A. H. RICE, Member of Congress from Boston; Judge RUSSELL, of the same place, and GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., was here on Sunday; spent the day on the ground and seemed highly pleased.

On Tuesday a fishing party arrived here, comprising Commodore Oliver Hoyt and Rev. Dr. Andrews, both of Stamford; Rev. Thos. H. Burch, of New-Haven; Revs. R. M. Hatfield and Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago; Rev. L. S. Weed and Rev. Mr. Flagg, (Episcopalian,) of New-York, and others. JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, Esq., of New-York City, was to have accompanied them, but was prevented by other engagements. This distinguished party took a prominent part in the services, much to the gratification, as well as edification, of those who participated with them. They left the following day.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Rhode Island, is expected daily. There are also present Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the Methodist Book Concern, New-York; Rev. Dr. M. L. SCUDDER, of Hartford; Rev. Mr. TITUS, of Phenix, R. I.; Rev. SAML. C. BROWN, Presiding Elder Providence Conference; Rev. L. D. DAVIS, of the Newport *Daily News*, and representatives of nearly all the principal Eastern Press.

There are many thousand persons present—how many I cannot say; the highest number will probably reach 20,000 before the conclusion of the services. A remarkable feature to be noticed in this Convention is that every Protestant Christian denomination is represented; there is even a sprinkling of Quakers, Unitarians and Universalists, which is quite an unusual thing; and many of these persons own cottages, and have occupied them since the beginning of July, spending, doubtless, very pleasant sociable times together.

The island is especially delightful to those who love the seaside. A great deal of the time is spent by visitors in the enjoyment of fishing and sailing excursions. Then there is a fine sandy beach, where the multitudes throng all day long to indulge in the delightful sport of bathing. These amusements go very far toward relieving the dullness of leisure hours; and I am not sure but many of the young folks lose their hearts through them. Coquetry and flirting, of course, are quite too common. It is so at all such gatherings.

An enterprising member of the Press has issued daily a little sheet called the *Camp Meeting Herald*, which recites all the facts of interest that occur daily on the ground, together with some interesting religious matter, and matter *not* very religious. The paper enjoys a very extensive circulation, notwithstanding the stupidity of its editor-in-chief, who publicly sings "Wake up, Nicodemus," "Pat Malloy," &c., to the children, then retires to his sanctum and writes up his "leaders."

I have already intimated that the tents are nearly all private property. This makes it exceedingly inconvenient for those who come here without bringing a tent along with them. Upon application to one of the boarding-tents, I was informed by an old lady, with a peculiar nasal twang, that "they'd *eat* me, but I would have to *sleep* myself." Not desiring to be devoured just then, I walked away, ruminating on the query of what cannibals could be doing at such a place as a camp meeting. I was happily relieved by one of the Executive Committee, who informed me that the boarding-tents simply *fed* people—there were no accommodations for lodgers.

Charges for meals are quite moderate, $6 per week, or $1 75 per diem. At these rates the proprietors of dining-tents are reaping very handsome profits from their trifling investments.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the rules and regulations for the government of the Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting, adopted August, 1853, amended August, 1858, and further amended August, 1863:

1. The ground within the circle of the tents is sacredly set apart for religious services. [This, for the time being, is our House of Worship.] There shall be, therefore, no walking to and fro, or gathering together in companies for conversation of any kind, during public worship at the stand.
2. When the signal shall be given from the stand for preaching, all exercises in the tents must cease, and the people repair to the seats.
3. The hours for preaching shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 2 P. M., and at 7 in the evening.
4. There shall be a Superintendent appointed by each tent's company, whose duty it shall be to preserve order in his tent, in accordance with the regulations of the meeting.
5. There shall be family devotions in each tent, morning and evening, with the reading of the Scriptures.
6. The hours for meals shall be, breakfast at 7 o'clock, dinner at 12, and tea at 5½.
7. There shall be no smoking of tobacco in the tents, nor within the circle of tents.
8. There shall be a light kept burning in each tent all night.
9. The signal will be given each morning, at 5:30 o'clock, for rising, and each tent-master is required to see that this rule is enforced in all the tents, large and small, under his supervision.
10. The signal will be given at 10 o'clock in the evening, at which time all vocal exercises must cease, and all persons not having lodgings upon the ground must immediately retire from the same.
11. The occupants of each tent, upon retiring for the night, shall place, or cause to be placed, a pail of water at or near the front entrance of their tent, so that the same may be easy of access in case of fire.

Two constables of the State of Massachusetts are upon the ground, and under them a force of sixty-five men, who are sworn in by the selectmen of Edgartown. They succeed in keeping the most perfect order. But few rogues have ventured on the ground, and these have been quickly walked off before they had any opportunity to commit any offence.

The services have been very interesting, and will continue until Monday next. R. R. S.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hugh Gardner.

MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I once asked an Irishman—a Republican, and a fellow-soldier in the late war—how he came by political principles so antagonistic to those of the rest of his countrymen here? "One friend in New-York," said he, "sent me the *Herald*, another sent me the *Sunday Mercury*, and between these two papers I and a few friends were led to see that the Democracy of America was no more like pure democracy than RUSSELL's Whiggery, with its clap-trap dodges to stem the tide of agitation for universal suffrage and the ballot, was like Radical Reform. The Republicans here and the Democrats there are essentially the same. Hence it is that all ignorant, and many intelligent Irishmen, associating the reality with the name, fly at once to the so-called Democratic Party here. Who ever heard of an Irishman at home advocating Slavery? The *Sunday Mercury* and the *Herald* made me an American Republican long before I left Ireland."

The statement of my Irish friend has often recurred to my mind in glancing over the columns of some of the Republican papers; it did so particularly to-day when I read the following paragraph in yesterday's New-York *Dispatch*. I wonder if the above-mentioned Hibernian would have come to this country a Republican, if, instead of the *Herald* and the *Mercury*, he had read the *Dispatch*:

"A GREAT MAN ABROAD.—"HUGH GARDNER, Esq.," has at length got himself into notice. The Sixteenth Ward ought to be proud of its "cannie" conservative. How long is it since this man was an Abolitionist of the most blatant kind? Does he carry the Sixteenth Ward in his breeches-pocket now? Not much. But HUGH made himself seen and heard in the RANDALL-DOOLITTLE Convention, and he ought to repose on his laurels awhile—or eat them in some Custom-House crib. Which shall it be?"

It is not in favor of Mr. HUGH GARDNER—he is no friend of mine—but in antagonism to humbug, that I make any remarks upon the above attempt at biting a file or stinging a brick with toothless gums and a putty prong. Whoever knows him knows that if he thinks he is right persuasion, or self-interest will induce him to change his course and that any amount of badgering ridicule or hard knocks will only add to his persistency. He was an Abolitionist before the *Dispatch* had existence; yet it asks, "how long is it since he was an Abolitionist of the most *blatant* kind?" Is there anything but *blatancy* in the whole paragraph? Is there anything but *blatancy* in all the similar paragraphs which form the political stock in trade, and constitute the sole claim the *Dispatch* has to name as a political journal a party organ, or, in short, as a newspaper at all. But for its paltry lick-spittle puffs, and more paltry popgun attempts at invective, it is more of a story miscellany, such as the *Ledger* or *Harpers' Weekly* (infinitely behind either at that) than a newspaper. The *Sunday Mercury* or the *Daily News*, with their Copperhead and secession antagonism, do far more to strengthen the Republican party than the advocacy of the *Dispatch*. Republicans may well desire to be saved from such friends, the effect (if they had any) of whose "*blatant*" brayings in their favor, must tend to cover them with contempt. As to the question, "Whether HUGH carries the Sixteenth Ward in his breeches pocket now?" and the reply (as sensible as gramatical) "Not much!" the malicious and gratuitous insult is not applicable to him, but to the Republican citizens of the Sixteenth Ward. The *Dispatch* has published its animus—shown its aim, but missed its mark. As it says of the "Great Man," the *Dispatch* is all "abroad." It says, "He was seen and heard at the Randall-Doolittle Convention. It does not tell us what he was seen to do or heard to say. Are we to accept as *fact* whatever inference the *Dispatch* pleases to draw from membership at this National Convention? Was he seen there forging manacles for the negroes, or was he heard to exclaim, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" to the spirit of JOHN BROWN, or "Avaunt and quit my sight!" to the shade of LINCOLN. Did he shake hands with VALANDIGHAM, or any other traitor? or did he eulogise BEN WOOD, or any other Northern Copperhead? When the zig-zags of the *Dispatch* come to be recognized as the straight line of political rectitude, it will be time to talk of the turpitude of those who deviate from it. when that time comes, Heaven help us!

For twenty years HUGH GARDNER has held the political creed he holds to-day, driving head foremost in spite of any inducement, and in defiance of all opposition, without variableness or shadow of turning; and had it been necessary to use a "breeches pocket" key to open a way in or out of Ward influence, he would never have reached it. With all his faults, (he has many,) seeking to advance his interests by politics is not one of them. He has, with all his party proclivities, always looked more to measures than to men, to the country more than to party. His bitterest enemy (he has many) has never attempted to charge him with looking for pecuniary advantage for himself. The *Dispatch* has now the credit of having made the first insinuation of selfish motive against him. As for his laurels, which, it says, "he might rest upon for a while," I believe he would turn them over to the *Dispatch* when it can produce from its columns as much common sense and sound argument as a chicken could hold in its clenched fist in exchange for them. The *Dispatch* will not live to see him "eat them in a custom-house crib;" and I would advise it when it would bespatter and make a man seem a mud-lark in the eyes of a dirt-abhoring public, to show that at least some of the dirt was made by him. When the *Dispatch* (if it ever has any) feeds upon its laurels, or retires modestly to rest upon them, complacently looking upon it, we may say, in the words of Scripture, "Verily the dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." Very respectfully, A REPUBLICAN, (One of the Sixteenth Ward.)

Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The elaborate article in last Sunday's TIMES upon the "Central Park" brought to my mind the impression which I received of it when I first visited it, about a twelvemonth ago. It was not altogether favorable, and I will tell you why. First, let me ask what is the primary and principal object to be attained in the foundation and construction of a park? The amusement and recreation of the people. But what amusement and recreation does the Central Park comparatively afford to the people? Very little. The Central Park is certainly a very pretty flower-garden and a very convenient place to have a drive in. But to enjoy it, you must therefore either have a strong passion for flowers, or money enough to buy a pair of horses and a carriage and keep a coachman. As for the real enjoyment which the park affords to *the people*, it might as well be situated in Mexico. It is not fine flowers and fine drives and notices to "keep off the grass" that the people want to look at; it is grass to walk upon, grass to sit upon, grass to lay upon and grass to play upon that they desire. The Central Park reminds one of some people's houses, in which the furniture is not for use, only for ornament. The grass at the Central Park is like this furniture—ornamental, but not useful. Put your foot upon the beautiful green sward, as most people would like to do, and some fellow calls out, "Keep off the grass!" Indeed, the notices to that effect have such a chilling aspect that they deter most visitors from subjecting themselves to the mandates of the Park-keeper. It is widely different in the parks in London, Liverpool and other towns. There is not all that artificial hill and dale, gravel walks and flowers, it is true, but then there is a wide, a vast expanse of grass, in which the people may revel to their heart's content. There you will see the masses of the people, old and young, grave and gay, learned and unlearned, either disporting themselves in wanton yet innocent frolic upon the beautiful turf, or looking at those who are. Nursery-maids with perambulators, loaded with precious juvenile freights, trip gaily along, and old gentlemen who would fain rusticate if they had the necessary specie, take advantage of the green grass of the parks as a substitute for the country. The Londoners are a happy kind of people, and it may be partly owing to the arrangements of their parks. They are not so pretty as our Central Park, but they are a hundred times more conducive to the happiness of the people.

You may think perhaps that I am a grumbler, and refer me to the concluding remarks of the writer on this subject in your paper, where he recommends his readers to do as he did—take a pretty girl with you, stroll about with her, and so on, and then, if you find fault with the Commissioners, you will be the first who has done so.

This experiment I should like to try, but in the meantime enter my protest against gravel walks, pretty lakes, and so forth, as a substitute for grass.

I am yours, respectfully, G. H.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday last, appeared an article, apparently editorial, which was to the following effect: Alluding to the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held at Northampton, the writer spoke of the learned men composing it as seceders from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, expressing a fear that the latter, which is to meet, in Buffalo, on the 15th inst., would fail to keep up the interest and prestige of its former meetings—or something of this purport.

Permit a few words on this subject. The Academy consists of fifty members, under an act of incorporation by Congress. The professed object was to secure a permanent organization of the more prominent scientific men of the country; and not one of these, so far as I know, has resigned his membership in the American Association. The two organizations appear to have similar interests, and should be in harmony.

The President of the Association at its Buffalo meeting is President BARNARD, of Columbia College; and we happen to know that it is the intention of Dr. A. A. GOULD, the Naturalist, of Boston; Dr. B. A. GOULD, the Astronomer, of Cambridge; Prof. JOHN TORREY, of New-York; Prof. HALL, of Albany, and other members of the National Academy, to attend the Buffalo meeting of the American Association.

As an organization for its professed object, the *advancement of science*, there can be no doubt that this Association serves an admirable purpose in bringing together, voluntarily, and without restriction of qualification, all lovers and students of science. The idea that all the science is centered in or absorbed by fifty persons in the United States, can scarcely enter the mind of any one; and each member of the National Academy should feel that he is rendering good service to science by attending the meetings of the American Association, and that it is of the utmost importance for American science that this organization be kept up. Notwithstanding the disparaging comparisons and tone of the article in question, we would predict an earnest and successful meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science in Buffalo.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

The Sandwich Islands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 10th inst., giving a historic account of our visitor, Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, you remark in your last sentence: "How much of that civilization which now blesses the Sandwich Islands is due to the labors of Americans in the field of religion and the arts, is known to those to whom the labors of the American missionaries are familiar, as it is also known that to the protecting influence of the American Government is due the uninterrupted progress of the country."

I do not think the labors of the early missionaries to the Sandwich Islands are fully known in our own country, and they are almost entirely ignored by the accounts in the English papers.

About 1823 a company of missionaries (about seven or eight) embarked at Boston in the brig *Thaddeus*, Capt. BLANCHARD, owned by the late Mr. ISAAC HALL, of Geneva, then a merchant of Boston. They all arrived safely at the Sandwich Islands, and were favorably received by the King, and to their indefatigable exertions for many years is due the progress of civilization of the tractable inhabitants of those Islands, and the general and almost miraculous conversion to Christianity of the King and nearly all his people.

Some of the missionaries were highly useful to the King in the civil administration of his Goverment, and this drew down opposition from Europeans, especially from our English friends, who have lately sent a Bishop there, who seems to hold the labors of the American Missionaries in low estimation, and who thinks of himself more highly than he ought to think.

It is with the hope that the Missionary Board at Boston will make more generally known the merits and important services of their intelligent and faithful missionaries that I make this communication.

GENEVA, Aug. 10, 1866. AN AMERICAN.

Bone-boiling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We were congratulating ourselves for some little time when we felt that we could breath free, that we could open our windows and doors, that at last the great scourge of sickness and death was closed up. Alas! our joy is past again. Not only at daytime but even until late at night, and now while we write this, Saturday evening, worse yet than ever before, this disgusting smell comes upon us and creeps through the closed doors and windows to sicken us. Cholera was and is yet around us, from West Thirty-second-street up to West Forty-fourth-street. Will this be sufficient proof for the authorities to close up a cholera manufactory? The Board of Health is daily busy to remove everything around us which is dangerous for the spread of the dreadful disease. But of what use are their lofty and earnest endeavors if they have no power to stop this hot-house of cholera?

We therefore appeal earnestly to the City Fathers, to every authority in this matter, to every friend of humanity, to the citizens in mass, to help us, not only in closing up, but in removing the danger of an epidemic among us.

Does the law refuse deliberately to protect our health and our lives? We beg for a speedy answer from the authorities. THE SUFFERERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

The "People's Line of Steamers"—A Contemptible Swindle.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a well-established adage that "it is an ill wind which bloweth no one any good," and the misfortunes of one (and probably more) of your readers may be advantageous to the public. The fact that the TIMES is the acknowledged champion of popular rights, moreover, has emboldened your correspondent to transmit an exposition of one of the many systems of swindling by which the public is daily being bled. On Friday last, the writer purchased at Geneva five "through" tickets to New-York, *viâ* New-York Central Railroad and People's Line, for which he paid the sum of $7 30 each—$36 50 in all—with the distinct understanding that he should have a corresponding number of "state-room" berths upon the boat, and to this end the words "state-room secured" were printed upon the tickets. Upon arriving at Albany, he repaired to the steamer *Dean Richmond*, and on presenting his tickets at the Captain's office, the clerk in attendance refused either to provide him with the "state-rooms" or to refund the money which he had paid for them, assigning as a reason that all the rooms had been previously secured. Upon proceeding thither the second time, however, the writer was informed that there were plenty, which he could have on paying an additional dollar for each; and to this deception and extortion not only himself, but all the passengers by the train, were compelled to submit.

Your correspondent possesses no such hallucination of the mind as to suppose that measures will be taken to suppress this imposition; but that the public, by declining to purchase such tickets, will afford little opportunity for its continuance, is his sincere wish, and the result sought through this communication. PLUME.

The City Railroad Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much as there is said about mismanagement and abuse on City railroad cars, it appears to do precious little good, as we are daily witnessing outrages of the most fragrant sort. This morning when coming down from Harlem in car No. 112, Third avenue, and after passing the depot the conductor demanded an additional cent from one of the passengers, claiming that he had received but six; the passenger in return claiming that he had paid the required seven cents. The two came to high words. the conductor averring that the passenger was every morning riding to Fifty-ninth street on the strength of six cents, and the passenger claiming that he pays seven cents every morning for riding, not to Fifty-ninth, but to Bleecker-street. Finally the conductor told passenger that he lied like a thief, and passenger hurling the same charge back again, conductor slapped his face, for which passenger took conductor's number and called on several gentlemen in the car as witnesses. Now if the conductor was so sure that passenger was in the habit of running the blockade for six cents, why did he not ask him whether he was going through or not, as is their habit when any body gives them but six cents on the upper end of the depot, and why did he allow him to ride down to Bleecker-street without receiving the additional cent demanded? To say the least of it, such affairs are disgusting to the rest of the passengers. By the way, how is it, that one can not pay his fare to Harlem with a five cent ticket and one cent; the conductor claims it must be all ticket or all stamps. Another source of complaint is that the office for the sale of tickets is not opened until eight in the morning and closed at 6 P. M., while thousands who live above the depot have to be down town long before 8 A. M., and do not leave there again until 6 P. M. C. B.

Stopping City Railroad Cars.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, in an article headed "Reckless Driving," you state that a railroad car is much more difficult to stop than a stage or carriage. That, gentlemen, is a mistaken idea. A car-driver has not a tenth part of the trouble to stop his vehicle that either of the others have. First, a stage-driver has to depend altogether upon the reins and the foothold of his horses. Whereas the car-driver has his reins and brake, and with the latter he can instantly relieve his horses from the weight of the vehicle, and bring them to a stop almost instantly. The trouble is this: the car horses are furnished with no breechen to back with; consequently the driver has no assistance from his team in case of a sudden stop. I saw a man knocked down and his leg broken in the Bowery, because the car could not be stopped. And another car that came up close behind, in making a spasmodic effort to stop, knocked down, ran over and completely covered one of the horses. The latter accident could not possibly happen if the horse was properly breeched, for the backing harness would shove him along, as is the case with a stage horse when he falls. It is high time that the City Railroad Companies were compelled to furnish proper harness for their horses. The lives of our citizens demand it.

Respectfully yours, RIBBONS.

P. S.—Even as it is, I find that in Beekman-street, going doing hill, a car-driver stops very suddenly if an expert insists on the right of way, and plants his establishment on the track, with the pole toward the railroad horses. R.

City Railway Impositions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No other paper has so freely opened its columns to complaints against City railroad management as the TIMES, hence I feel encouraged to tell you the latest sharp practice of the Third-avenue line, of which Hon. W. A. DARLING is not President—would he were! As the cars coming from Harlem are generally crowded by the time they reach Eightieth-street, it has been customary to give Yorkville people a transfer ticket, which entitled them, upon full payment to the Harlem car, to take the Sixty-fifth-street cars, and so get (what very seldom occurs to Yorkville people) a comfortable seat. Since Aug. 1 we have pretty generally furnished ourselves and families with through tickets, paying, of course, the full legal price therefor. But now the conductors refuse to give a transfer for a through ticket, and strong men and weak women, old people and ladies in delicate health, are compelled to stand—a full hour sometimes—unless each pays seven cents—not a ticket and a cent, but seven cents! In your editorial or reportorial of yesterday you ask the "patient public" how long it will bear being imposed upon? Will you be good enough to tell us what we can do?

Respectfully, ONE OF THE IMPATIENT PUBLIC.

Car Tickets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the measure of accommodation due to the public requires that tickets should be sold in the smallest packages; and for 41 cents, and sold by all conductors and starters; and good on all lines. If the Government levies such taxes, it should issue coin to pay them; coin of less value are in use abroad, but I think the tax ought to be paid by the companies.

I wish also to suggest to men whose time is valuable, that they would save by providing for themselves fast carriages; and they would further economize by reserving their strength for their business, instead of wasting it by riding without seats. A club owning a few private omnibusses and cabs would be economical, as well as agreeable. J. R F.

The Tax Removed from the Dressmakers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In publishing the announcement of the articles exempt from taxation, you failed to specify a class who have suffered more than any other from the burden inflicted; upon whom, indeed, had it continued, it would have borne with crushing and annihilating weight. I mean the dressmakers and milliners, from whom the tax upon their labor and production has been wholly removed—a circumstance upon which I beg to offer them my heartiest congratulations. MME. DEMOREST.

Street Car Fare—Fourth Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the conversation which I overheard this morning between a conductor and a passenger on the Fourth-avenue Road, I understood that the managers of that road do not intend to issue tickets at all, and that they claim the right to charge six cents under any circumstances. If so they should announce the fact and their determination. But is it so? I will add that I have *accidently* discovered that Third-avenue tickets are for sale at a jeweler's shop, just opposite the Park end of the road. W.

Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Wednesday I find, among the Police Reports, mention made of the arrest of a person named FOSTER, for stealing wearing apparel, &c., who claims to be a carpenter of the New-Bowery Theatre. Allow me to say that there is no carpenter of that name connected with the New-Bowery Theatre, nor has any carpenter of the above theatre ever been brought up on any criminal offence whatsoever.

Very respectfully, JOHN McCONEGHY, Boss Carpenter.

OBITUARY.

Judge Dewey, of Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 24.

Judge CHARLES A. DEWEY, of Northampton, the oldest Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court—older in official service than any of his associates by more than twenty years—died at his residence in Northampton on Wednesday, aged 73. Judge DEWEY was born at Williamstown in 1793, and graduated at Williams College in 1811. After leaving college he commenced the study of law, and practiced his profession in his native town for eleven years. He afterward removed to Northampton, where he soon attained a leading position at the Bar, and for several years held the office of District-Attorney. In 1837, when the act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the addition of a fifth Judge to the bench of the Supreme Court, Gov. EVERETT selected Judge DEWEY for the appointment. Of his associates at that time, Judges SHAW, WILDE, PUTNAM and MORTON, he has been for several years the solitary survivor, though the others all died at a good old age.

Judge DEWEY's judicial career has been one of honorable and untiring diligence, and his reputation as a judge has long stood deservedly high. On all the court records and the decisions of previous judges he was thoroughly and accurately informed, and an opinion from Judge DEWEY was equivalent to ultimate authority. Criminal and statute law was his specialty, and in this department he held the same honorable position that Judge WILDE attained in real estate, and Chief Justice SHAW in commercial law. While there are on record no cases in which Judge DEWEY has rendered decisions of especially prominent importance, his whole service on the bench has been of continued and essential benefit to his associates and successors.

For a long time Judge DEWEY held the offices of Trustee and Secretary of Williams' College, the former of which he retained till his death. He was always zealous and active in his efforts for the college, and at its semi-centennial celebration delivered an address full of interesting reminiscences, which is preserved entire in Rev. CALVIN DURFEE's history of the college. In 1840 Harvard College conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws (LL.D.)

In his domestic life Judge DEWEY has been prospered and blessed with happiness and harmony. He was naturally of a cheerful, genial disposition, and hearty and cordial in his intercourse with his professional patrons and associates; and these traits of character appeared in his home life still deeper and stronger. His first wife was a Miss HENSHAW, and after her death he married Miss CLINTON, the daughter of Vice-President CLINTON, and sister of Gov. DEWITT CLINTON. His youngest son, named for his grandfather, GEORGE CLINTON, contracted the ship fever while in the United States service in the hospitals at New York, early during the war, and came home to die. His malady proved contagious and Mrs. DEWEY, exhausted with the care of her son, died from the effects of this same disease. This double affliction proved a heavy blow to the husband and father, and the loss has been irreparable. He continued, however, to discharge his appointed duties as usual, and attended his last session of court in Boston last winter. His family now living consists of two sons, FRANCIS H. DEWEY, now practising law at Worcester, and CHARLES A. DEWEY, and three daughters, Mrs. DANIEL W. ALVORD, of Greenfield, and two unmarried, residing at Northampton. Judge DEWEY has accumulated quite a handsome fortune, part of which was the dowry of his wife, Miss CLINTON, but a larger share of which was the product of his own labors.

Sunday-School Reconstruction at the South.

A quiet but earnest movement is in progress in various parts of the South for the reorganization of Sunday-schools where they existed before among the whites, and for the establishment of them where they were not previously found among the blacks. But such is the desolate and impoverished condition of the South generally that they greatly need aid, especially by donations of books—spelling books, reading books, library books, class books, roll books, &c., in short, the whole Sunday-school apparatus; and for this help they naturally turn to that unsectarian and unsectional institution, the American Sunday-School Union. Shall they turn in vain?

To carry forward this work the Society has given the charge of it in all the South to Rev. JOHN McCULLAGH, for twenty-five years the well-known and universally respected Superintendent of its missions in Kentucky. He will be aided by such men as BLAIR and BLISS in Kentucky, BENTLY in Kansas, FARROW in South Carolina, McCORMICK and PAXSON in Missouri, FUREY in Dolaware, LAWRENS and MARSH in North Carolina, STEVENSON in Arkansas, and others. These are already in the field, and their reports are most encouraging. They find the greatest destitution and need of their work in many places, both among the whites and blacks. Small opposition has occasionally been made to their labors in gathering colored children and adults into Sunday schools, but this has given way. In a recent report the missionary in South Carolina speaks of having organized twelve white schools, having 864 scholars, and nine colored schools, with 1,150 scholars. These are tolerably well supplied with books, mostly by donation. The missionary in Arkansas says: "In this county, where there were never half a dozen schools before the war, there are now more than twenty; and where a negro school was hardly thought of, there are now five in a flourishing condition. The prejudice against their being taught is beginning to yield."

In one of these schools, made up largely of adults, he says: "After school I called on all who wished to be married, (in accordance with a previous request), to present themselves. Whereupon eighteen couples came forward and were lawfully united in matrimony. Most of them had been living together as faithful to the marriage obligations as if they had been lawfully married.

But, aside from these missionary efforts, Southern Christians are spontaneously rousing themselves to this labor of love, and appealing to the American Sunday School Union for help. These applications are constant.

Here, a Baptist minister in Virginia, puts in a plea for a Sunday-school in James City County, gathered in the only church (of all the churches destroyed in the county outside of Williamsburgh) which has been rebuilt since the war. He says their communion service was lost, and every Sunday-school book. An Episcopal Rector, in the same region, is next with his appeal. A Methodist itinerant in North Carolina asks, and obtains assistance for four Sunday-schools under his care, twelve miles apart. A Presbyterian pastor in the same State writes that his Session has organized a Sunday-school among the blacks—150 present the first Sabbath, 300 expected the next; greatly wanting books. An old gray-haired Methodist from Georgia calls and says: In the war he lost three sons, and all his slaves, cattle, horses, hogs, wheat, corn, cotton, oats and fences—nothing left but his land—swept away by SHERMAN's avalanche rushing from Atlanta to the sea; that in the village near his plantation there had been four churches, but only one left tenantable, and into this all the denominations had gathered for common worship, and had organized a Union Sunday-school, but were utterly destitute of books, &c.

Next comes a distinguished lawyer in Mississippi, and says he is Superintendent of a white Sunday-school in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder, meeting in the morning; and of a colored school which he with other gentlemen had organized, meeting in the afternoon; and they greatly needed elementary books, which in their desolated and impoverished condition they are not able to buy, and so he asks for a donation.

Such are a few specimens of the claims which are presented to the American Sunday School Union, who are not able to respond to them as they would gladly do, and who, therefore, respectfully solicit donations for that purpose at No. 599 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,122 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

S. B. S. BISSELL, Secretary for New-York.

THE ROCHESTER RAPE CASE.—The three men—HUGH QUINN, GIDEON HOWELL and HENRY WIDDERSON—arrested on Wednesday, charged with committing a rape on a girl named MARY ANN WILLIAMS, were brought before Police Justice BRYAN for examination on Thursday. The testimony introduced was overwhelmingly against them, and they were committed in default of $1,500 bail each. The girl was also committed to jail, to be held as a witness. The girl remained very stupid on Thursday, from the large amount of liquor that had been given her during Tuesday night and Wednesday. She gave her name as WILLIAMS, and said she came from Canada six weeks ago. On being questioned she said her name was PARKER, and that she came from Kingston, C. W., ten days since. She was known to Chief SHERMAN, however, and on his questioning her she acknowledged that her name was SARAH PARKER, and that her parents and a married sister reside on Ford-street, in Rochester. She has led a very bad life.

QUINN and HOWELL are both married men, the wife of the latter having an infant in arms. Both the women were present in court, and their great distress at the conduct of their husbands excited the sympathy of spectators.

TAXES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* states that the present year, so far as relates to State and municipal taxes, will exhibit a decrease in rates of taxation. In Boston last year the rate was $15 80 on $1,000; in almost every town in Massachusetts it was higher, in some places going over $20. This high rate was due to the war expenses, and many of the towns raised enough by the increased rates to pay off their entire war debts. In those towns this year rates will be decreased one-half, and in some cases to even less. In Boston, where the debt accrued during the war, is being paid more gradually, the difference between the two years' rates will not be so large, and not more, probably, than between one and two dollars on a thousand; but this decrease will be acceptable.

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New-Orleans *Times* of the 18th inst., states that planters in Plaquemine parish give gratifying intelligence regarding the crops there. Rice is luxuriant and abundant, in many places ready to cut, and what cotton there is will yield well if the weather does not take an unfavorable turn. The sugar promises to answer the anticipations of the most sanguine—it being all "laid by," and growing finely. The planters of Plaquemines are to be congratulated on their good fortune, the only drawback they have so far experienced being the present outbreak of cholera, and this will not prove very serious should its ravages not greatly increase. The charbon, a few cases of which alarmed the owners of live stock about six weeks ago, seems to have again entirely disappeared.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.—The contract for the erection of the new Quarantine buildings, on the West Bank, in the Lower Bay, was yesterday awarded to Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, of Brooklyn, at $310,618—Mr. SWIFT being the lowest bidder. The work will be commenced at once. An enormous quantity of piles will have to be driven before a foundation for the buildings can be made, and it is not likely that they will be ready for use before a late period of next season. A full description of the buildings has already been published in the TIMES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, on the body of MICHAEL J. QUINN, at his late residence, No. 232 Mott-street, whose death was the result of injuries received by being struck on the head by a box of tin which was being lowered at No. 229 Water-street on Friday afternoon. On receiving the blow QUINN fell back and almost instantly expired. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of this State, and 34 years of age.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—JOHN PEELAER, a native of Germany, and 35 years of age, and who was apparently insane, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, by jumping off a ferry-boat, as she was leaving her slip, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. He was, however, rescued by the deck-hands and Officer NORGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct. When searched two large stones were found in his pockets. He was taken care of by the police.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENTS.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon EUGENE TOZIA, a native of France, and 38 years of age, attempted to jump from the front platform of a Seventh-avenue car, but slipped and fell instead, having his arm terribly mangled....A boy named LAFAYETTE JOVER was also run over by car No. 74, of the Thirty-fourth-street line, and his leg severely fractured. He was removed to the Jews' Hospital by Officer D. SMITH.

SAILOR DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a sailor named ARTHUR LUFFERTY, 21 years of age, and a native of Ireland, fell off the staging used for painting the ship *Chancellor*, at Pier No. 27 East River, and was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was not recovered.

TERRIBLE FALL OF AN INFANT.—A few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon MARY LEE, 19 months old, fell from a second-story window of her parents' residence, No. 1,395 Broadway, and received such severe accidents that she is not expected to recover.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon MICHAEL WEAVER, 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland, whose residence is unknown, fell down the rocks on the corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, while in a state of intoxication, and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

CORRECTION.—We are informed that the burglar who entered the store of Mr. DEGROOT, in Fulton-street, on Wednesday night, was captured by JEREMIAH CANTY, private watchman. No money was found on the prisoner.

THE NEW CITY PARADE GROUND.—The new parade ground in Tompkins-square is to be formally opened on the 5th proximo, when the Seventh Regiment will be reviewed there by Mayor HOFFMAN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED MASONIC TEMPLE.—The erection of a Masonic Hall in this city, where the different lodges of the Fraternity can hold their meetings, has long been advocated by some of the most energetic members, and last Winter the project had been so far advanced that an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the appointment of trustees, and making other provisions whereby they were enabled to issue stock, purchase a site and erect a suitable building thereon. Since the passage of the act a number of meetings have been held, and the erection of the Temple has been decided upon. It is to be constructed of Westchester marble, four stories in height, and the upper floors divided into five Lodge and chapter apartments. The lower floor is designed for stores, from the rent of which it is expected to derive a large revenue, and in fact to make the building self-sustaining. The site has not yet been selected, but it is expected that one of some half dozen locations offered will be accepted during the coming month. An address is about to be issued, appealing to the Fraternity of the Eastern and Western districts in behalf of the object in view, and showing by facts and figures that the enterprise will pay a good per centage on the investment made. The estimated cost of the structure is $186,000 including site, which will be on some business thoroughfare.

PROSPECT PARK.—A force of nearly 500 men are now at work upon the Park, principally employed thus far in collecting the top soil and piling it in mounds to be reapplied to the surface, after the proper grading. Permanent sewers are being constructed to drain the accumulated waters throughout the grounds into the Lake; and the coming week it is expected that work will be commenced on the grand plaza in front of the main entrance. This space is oval in form, and embraces about 17 acres, and is to be ornamented with a fountain, statuary and shrubbery.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The will of LAWRENCE POWERS, of Brooklyn, was admitted to Probate during the past week, and letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons: Bernard Feeley, Margaret Murphy, Euphemia Wilson, Charles S. Brookes, Hugh Farrell, Frederick Kipp, Mary Hughes, Gilbert M. Anderson, Eliza Ann Sheridan, Geo. H. Cutler, Chas. Cassiday, Catharine Clancy, James McLaughlin, Owen Swords, Elizabeth Bedell, Wm. Montague and Sarah Murphy, all of Brooklyn.

MILITARY.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, National Guard, under command of Col. CASPAR URBAN, will make their first city parade since the war on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The line will form at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a girl 12 years of age, named LUCY KEARN, while at play in ADAMS & Co.'s lumber-yard in Van Brunt-street, was instantly killed by the falling of a pile of lumber. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 92 Hamilton-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE OF A CELEBRATED MUSICIAN.—The fact that a genteel and very respectable appearing man was found floating in the river, near the Hamburg docks, was published in the TIMES on Saturday. From the description given, four gentlemen from New-York visited Hoboken in the afternoon, and identified the remains as those of HENRY LUHDE, of No. 155 Thompson-street. Mr. LUHDE is described as having been a proficient in music, an accomplished gentleman, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. He traveled with JULIEN, for fourteen years, through Continental Europe, giving concerts. Mr. DORGE stated that he saw and conversed with deceased at 11 A. M., on Wednesday, in New-York, and at 4 P. M., his remains were in charge of Coroner AVERY. It appears that for two years past Mr. LUHDE has been living in New-York on the money he had accumulated in Europe by means of his profession. Recently he had been much depressed in consequence of failing eyesight, fearing that he would become totally blind; and had intimated that, when his money was expended, he would make way with himself, and there is no doubt that he committed suicide by drowning. Mr. LUHDE was a single man, 40 years of age, and a native of Southern Germany.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A RAILWAY CALAMITY.—A lad named EDWIN DAVIS, 10 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 390 Broome-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of uncoupling cars belonging to the Morris and Essex Road, while passing through the Erie Railway tunnel. It was first discovered that three cars had been detached, and subsequently, before the train emerged from the tunnel, seven cars were detached by slipping the bolt from the couplings. The boy was seen to commit the last act, and was arrested and conveyed before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, who committed him to the cells temporarily. The train was due at Hoboken at 5 P. M., and fortunately there was no Erie train due or a terrible calamity would undoubtedly have been the result.

TRIAL OF COTTON THIEVES.—On Saturday afternoon seven New-York river thieves, who were arrested on Sunday last on a charge of stealing a large quantity of cotton at the great conflagration in Jersey City, were brought up for trial before Justices MARTINDALE and CUTTER. JOHN WILLIAMS, ANDREW JOHNSON, GEORGE WHITE and THOMAS SAXON were found guilty, and were fined $15 each and costs. The three first named paid their fines and were discharged. SAXON being unable to pay the fine, was committed to the County Jail for sixty days. The other three, JOHN KINGSTON, JOHN COLLINS and DENNIS DONOVAN, were discharged for want of jurisdiction.

APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE FORCE FOR HUDSON CITY.—The authorities of Hudson City have organized a police force consisting of a Chief and nine patrolmen. The following are the names of the appointees: Chief—Col. Gilbert P. Robinson. Patrolmen—First Ward—Michael Dorbet, Patrick Reilley and N. Griglietti. Second Ward—Owen McGuire and Robert Joyce. Third Ward—James H. Perkins and Peter Ludwig. Fourth Ward—Thomas Sweeney and George Haas.

ARREST OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two well-dressed young women, giving their names as IDA JONES and MARY PHILLIPS, arrested by Detective NUGENT, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE on Saturday, charged with attempting to pick pockets at the Pavonia Ferry. The accused, who are said to be professionals, were committed to await examination.

THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—The Catholic Institute in South Sixth street, Jersey City, is rapidly approaching completion, the interior arrangements being nearly finished. The ground floor is intended for a public hall, and will seat 1,200 people. The second and third floors are to be devoted to school purposes, and the upper story will be used for society meetings and a library.

Slawkenbergens, according to the immortal Sterne, was a man with a nose of unparalleled dimensions. Alas! that a being with such a vast capacity for estimating the value of fragrance should have lived and died without experiencing the most exquisite sensation of which a nose is susceptible—that occasioned by the aroma of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Respect Pressure and Develop your charms. Use Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauties of the chest. Depot No. 363 Canal-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine. —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

ACRET.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, after a severe illness, GEO. EDWARD ACRET, aged 49 years.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, after a short illness, GABRIEL MEEKER BALDWIN, in the 71st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at East Williamsburgh, L. I., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BANKER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, EDWARD BANKER, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No. 98 5th-av., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—On Fourth Day afternoon, 22d inst., after a severe illness, DEBORAH COLEMAN, in the 68th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 333 West 23d-st., on First Day, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, at her late residence in Carroll-st., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 25, ELLEN, widow of the late Daniel Ferguson, in the 50th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HUGHES.—At Greenfield, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 24, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of J. H. and A. R. Hughes, aged 5 years, 11 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, this (Sunday) afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday, Aug. 24, JAMES DAVIES HUTCHINSON, grandson of J. P. Davies, of this City, aged 3 years, 8 months and 3 days.
Funeral from No. 151 East 31st-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday.

JACKSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 23, JOB JACKSON, aged 61 years.
The friends of the family, and of his brother, John C. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the Episcopal Church, Jamaica, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. The boat leaving James-slip Ferry at 3:30 P. M. and 34th-st. Ferry at 3:45, connect with the trains of the Long Island Railroad, leaving Hunter's Point at 4 o'clock; returning, the train leaves Jamaica at 5:55 P. M.

NESTELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM A., youngest son of John J. Nestell, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 8th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 67 St. Mark's-place.

ROBERTSON.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 12, ALBERT ROBERTSON, son of James and Mary A. Robertson, of Peekskill, aged 24 years.

SPOONER.—At Hempstead, on Friday, Aug. 24, Miss MARY J. SPOONER.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Marsh, and at 1½ o'clock at the Episcopal Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 and 11 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Hempstead at 5 o'clock P. M.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, Secretaries.
THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet on the same evening at 7½ o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
H. H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, Secretaries.

ATTENTION, 22ND WARD.—A MEETING was held on Friday evening, August 24, 1866, at No. 528 10th-av., corner of 43d-st., and an Independent Union Campaign Club organized. Regular meetings of this club are held every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to which all are cordially invited to attend.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, President.
JOHN GALBRAITH, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, corner of 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Minister.—Services SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meetings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Subject of discourse Sunday morning, Aug. 26—*What then shall I do with Jesus?* Sunday evening—*The Barren Fig Tree.*

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine service, God permitting, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Fourth Article of the Creed, "Suffered, was Crucified."*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE W. COLLARD. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching, 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, (in absence of the Pastor.) Also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF of the New-York Bible Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD in his church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend.

GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening services followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

REV. DR. WADSWORTH, PROFESSOR OF Moral Philosophy in the Southern University, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening to young men on *The Nature and Importance of Industry.*

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE, as Portrayed by the Prophets, will be the subject SUNDAY EVENING, at the Advent Mission, No. 108 West 24th-st., by W. H. HANFORD. Elders BROWN in the morning and WILKINS in the afternoon.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Right Rev. W. M. GREEN, Bishop of Mississippi, at 7½ P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES ON SUNDAY—North Church at 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS.—Meeting at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lectures on Spiritualism and human progress. At 3 o'clock conference free to all to participate. The public are invited. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE CHAPEL IN PALACE HALL—ON 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., New-York, can be rented on Sundays, mornings and evenings. All furnished complete. Apply at the Hall daily.

REV. GEO. I. MINGINS WILL PREACH SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and Rev. S. F. FARMER at 7½ P. M. in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—COR. 5TH-av. and 19th-st., Rev. Dr. RICE, Pastor. Prof. GREEN will preach in this Church on SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER Christopher and Bedford streets. The Pastor, Rev. ADAMS OLCHORN, having returned to the City, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL RESUME his pastoral duties at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY NEXT, Aug. 26, and will preach Morning and Evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. L. M. BEEBE will preach in this church on SABBATH, 26th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY Services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. G. LAWSON, of Poughkeepsie. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. A. WIDEKIND, OF ST. JAMES' Lutheran, will preach in English at the Swedish Church, on 22d-st., near 3d-av. Service at 10½ A. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

LANZA & CO.'S PATENT MAGIC INK.—Wonderful invention. Wholesale and retail depot No. 104 3d-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25, 1866.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C..	126	45	West. U. Tel.	57⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111¾	550	Ashburton Coal	18
38,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C....	111⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	50⅞
171,000	US.6s,5-20s.C'62.	111⅝	100	Mariposa Pref.	27⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62.	108¼	100	do.	27
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64.	108¾	200	do.	26⅞
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	108⅝	300	Rutland Mar.	20
6,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	102⅜	100	Lehigh & Sus.	5
1,500	do.	102⅝	100	At. Mail St. C.	114
10,000	do.	102¾	200	Boston W. P.	31¼
14,050	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106¾	100	do.	31½
25,000	do....2d Ser.	106⅞	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	227
4,000	do....2d call	106⅞	100	do....2d call	226
4,000	do.	106¾	100	do.	225
33,000	do....3d Ser.	106⅞	600	N. Y. Central.	103¾
3,500	do....2d call	106⅞	100	do....s30	103⅜
1,000	N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan.	105	300	do....2d call	103⅜
1,000	do....2d call	104¾	600	Erie R.	72⅞
1,000	do.	105	1600	do.	72½
1,000	Virginia 6s.	70½	1100	do....b60	72⅞
7,000	do....2d call	70¾	700	do.	72⅝
4,000	do.	71	100	do....2d call	72⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s.New.	69¾	300	do.	72⅝
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	84¼	200	Erie R. P.	77
5,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-C	63¾	800	Reading R.	115¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue.	79	1400	do.	115½
1,000	do.	78¾			115
10,500	Louisiana 6s.	97	25	N. H. & Hart. R.	175
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¼	50	Mich. Cen.	113⅞
20,000	do....2d call	29¾	100	do.	113½
10,000	O. & M. Cer. Pf.	30	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	94	300	Ill. Cen. R.	
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	79	100	do....b30	123
2,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96¾	200	do.	123
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	89	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87
5,000	Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	92	100	Chic. & N. W.	36⅞
12,000	To.& W.2d M.	88½	100	do.	36⅝
4,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'83	71	300	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	68
11,000	Gal.&C.1st M.	100	300	do.	67⅞
500	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	78	100	do....2d call	68
4,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	102	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	116¾
3,000	Ill. & Iowa 1st.	80	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
60	Shoe & L. Bank.	110	400	do.	108⅞
100	Cum. Coal P.	47½	400	Tol., W. & W.	46¼
100	do.	47⅝	200	do.	46
			600	P., F. W. & C.	104⅛
			200	do.	104⅜
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70½
			134	N.Y. & N. H.	113

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Boston W. P.	31½	200	Reading R.....x-d	115¾
200	do....s3	31⅝	200	do....s30	115½
300	do....b30	31⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	108⅝
100	Cumb. Coal	47⅝	200	do.	109
300	Rutland Mar.	20	100	do....b10	109
300	Spruce Hill C.	6⅝	200	do....c	109
1100	do.	5	300	do....b3	108⅞
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	27¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
100	do....b15	27½	300	do....b15	36⅝
300	New-York C....x-d	103⅛	300	do....b3	36⅝
200	do....s3	103	200	do.	36½
100	do....s3	103⅛	300	Chic. & N.W. P.	68
200	do....s10	103⅜	100	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d.b10	104⅛
200	do....b10	103⅜	200	do.	104¼
600	Erie R.	72⅞	100	M. & C. 1st P...x-d	42¼
800	do.	72⅝	200	do.	42⅛
700	do.	72½	100	M.& C. 2d P....x-d	21¾
100	do....b5	72⅝			
300	do....c	72⅝			
300	West. U. Tel.	57⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Rutland Mar.	20	600	Reading R..x-d	115¾
100	do....s3	20	200	do....s10	115⅝
100	Spruce Hill C.	5	200	do....b5	115¾
200	do....b5	5	700	do....b3	115⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co..b3	50⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R..x-d..s3	123¼
300	Mar. Pref	27¼	300	Clev. & P. R....s5	86½
100	West. U.Tel....s3	57⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	115⅞
100	do.	57½	200	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	109
100	N. Y. Cen....x-d	103	500	Chi. & N.W. P.	68
150	do....b10	103⅛	100	do....b3	68
300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	85¾	200	do....s10	67⅞
400	Erie R.	72	100	do....b5	68
200	do....c	72⅝	100	P.,Ft.W. & C....x-d	104⅛
200	do....s3	72	100	do....b10	104⅛
200	do....b3	72⅜	200	Mar.&O.1st Pr..x-d	42⅛
300	do....s3	72½	100	M.&C.2d P.x-d.s10	21¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	36⅞			

SATURDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

There was a further decline of 1a1½ per cent. in the Gold Room this forenoon, and no recovery to the close of dealings. The sales were 147⅞@147½@147¼@147 ℘ cent. Advices were received through the Atlantic Cable of further shipments to this side by the *Scotia*, from Liverpool, to-day of $550,000. The shipments to Europe by this day's steamers were nearly all in Silver Bars, received by the last California arrival, $700,150 in amount. The whole export of the week in Silver and Gold is $785,300. The amount of Gold Customs paid into the Treasury for the week is $3,167,000. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out is $69,987.

The market for Money is 4@5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, and the supply to borrowers quite easy. On Monday the Treasury Office will pay off a large amount of Certificates of Currency Deposits, on which interest will then cease. All the Certificates have not yet been notified for present action, and it is probable that a considerable amount will remain in the Treasury, feer of interest, until the Money can be reinvested by its owners. Meanwhile there is to-day a fresh and very strong advance in the Public Funds, the 5-20s of 1862 to 112@112¼ ℘ cent., on the news from Europe, and the other 5-20s and 7.30s ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. on Friday's currency on the domestic demand.

The bearist feeling noticed on Friday against the Railway market at the Stock Exchange was renewed in the forenoon, and on Erie Common Shares especially the demonstration was quite formidable, sales running down to 71⅞@71⅝ and affecting by sympathy Reading, New-York Central, and the Western Roads ½@1 ℘ cent. The market suddenly turned, however, on Erie in the afternoon, up to 73⅞@73¾ ℘ cent., and the other roads were made firmer by a renewed demand, on the calculation of higher prices next week. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, and on Wall-street:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102¼	N. West Pref.	68	68
U. S. 5-20s	110¾	112¼	Rock Island	109¼	109⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅛	105¼
N. Y. Central	104⅛	103¼	Cumb'land Coal	47¾	47⅜
Erie	73	73⅞	Quicksilver	50⅞	50⅞
Hudson	119	119	W. U. Telegraph	58	57⅝
Reading	115¾	115⅝	Mariposa Pref.	27¾	27⅞
Mich. Southern	85¾	85⅞	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	123	123⅞	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29⅝
Pittsburgh	87¼	87¼	American Gold	147	147
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	108⅜	107
Nortwest	36¾	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	125¾
Mechanics'	115	Market	110
Union	118	Nassau	110
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	110
Chemical	800	Continental	101
Butchers & Drovers	125	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	112½	Commonwealth	104½
Seventh Ward	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
State of New York	107	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Central National	110½
American Exchange	119½	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	112
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Lack. & West'n Bds	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s.conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	106½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	61
Erie..N.Y & E.1stM.'77	96	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Gt. Western 1st M.'88	80
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	97	Gt. Western 2d M.'93	73
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. '67	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	102
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	92	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	86
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Chi. & Al. income	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st m	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,853,141 58; including for Customs, $545,000; Gold Notes, $376,000. Payments, $1,401,817 85. Balance, $96,007,229 30.

Prices of Wheat in Richmond Before and Since the War.

The Richmond *Times* of August 24 says: "Richmond has always been noted as a wheat market, but from the statements below it will be seen that its former glory has in a measure temporarily departed.

The sales of wheat in this market for seven years previous to the war averaged two million bushels annually, and one year (1857) reached the enormous amount of three millions of bushels. To grind this the mills of this city worked day and night from the 1st of August to the 1st of November, and ten hours per day until the close of the season.

Last season (1865) the amount of wheat received did not exceed one-fifth of the amount received previous to the war. It is supposed by those competent to judge that the quantity sold this season will not reach 250,000 bushels, and that fifty-eight days' work at the mills will be all that is required to grind the crop. A great deal of the wheat that formerly came to this market now finds a market in Baltimore.

The following are the receipts and quotations there on Wednesday:

One thousand and fifty bushels of white and five thousand bushels of red received. Included in the sales were several small lots of choice white for seed at $3 25; 300 bushels of prime white at $3 03; 800 bushels of good white at $2 73@$2 80; and common parcels at $2 50@$2 60. Of red, 3,000 bushels sold at $2 30@$2 50 for inferior to fair, $2 70@$2 75 for good to prime milling, and $2 80@$2 82 ℘ bushel for seed.

The quotations in this market yesterday were, white $2 60@$2 85 per bushel; red, $2 50@$2 60.

The amount of white received in this market up to the present time this season is about ninety thousand bushels, and the highest price obtained for any lot is $3 10 per bushel: the lowest $2 60 per bushel. Most of it has come from the counties above the city, but for the last week nearly all of the wheat received has been from the farms along the lower James, and is of a much better quality than that received from the upper counties; yet, while the grain is good, it is almost invariably foul. Most of the fans were worn out or injured during the war, and many of the farmers not being able to procure new ones, cannot clean their wheat, but we would advise them to pay as much attention to its proper cleaning as possible, for the difference in the price will more than compensate for their trouble.

Execution of an Indian—His Dying Speech.

From the Miami County (Mo.) Argus, Aug. 14.

The Indian, BEN LEWIS, tried and convicted at the last term of the District Court in this city, for the murder, about a year ago, of BEN M. JONES, a soldier of the First Kansas cavalry, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this place on Friday last. Sometime in March last the remains of an Indian known as "BLACKSMITH," was found in the bottom, a short distance southeast of town, horribly burnt, but not so as to preclude identity. BEN LEWIS was arrested on suspicion; it was presumed he had first murdered his victim, and then to hide his guilt attempted to burn the body. Before his arrest, however, he in his drunken fits was in the habit of boasting on the streets, "Me kill white man—soldier—got heap money—got revolver—me big injun—kill more white men." After his arrest it was thought advisable to inquire into the truth of his statements relative to the killing of the soldier, and but a short distance from the place designated the remains of a white man were found, supposed to be those of BENJ. JONES, a soldier of the First Kansas Cavalry, and at the preliminary examination enough was elicited to warrant the committing of LEWIS for the murder.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 10th day of August, 1866. During the trial, though understanding the English language tolerably well, he appeared indifferent to the proceedings.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th ult., while the prisoners were eating breakfast, and during the temporary absence of the jailor, BEN managed to escape, and ran to the brush in the vicinity of the town. His flight was discovered and he safely lodged in his old quarters in jail an hour after his exit therefrom. He was shortly afterwards ironed and manacled.

During the whole of the day and night previous to his execution his wife was with him, and, we are informed, the manner in which they talked, laughed and jested, would lead one to suppose they did not fully comprehend "what a day would bring forth."

The forenoon was spent in conversations and leave-takings with the members of his family, his friends and visitors. He was also visited by a delegation of Indian Chiefs, with Major BAPTISTA PEORIA, the Chief of Chiefs, at their head. He seemed but little changed in manner or appearance, and his coming doom evidently had no terrors for him.

At noon he ate a hearty dinner, and now awaited his fate with sullen composure, speaking to none, and seemingly wrapt in himself. All was now ready for the closing scenes in the drama, only awaiting the presence of the "reverend" gentleman heretofore referred to. After waiting for him something like half an hour or more he appeared. At length he was told that his time had almost expired, and that if he had anything to say to any of the friends present or any request to make, they would be pleased to hear and grant, if in their power. He was also told that this was the only opportunity he would have of saying anything he wished to and taking a last farewell of his wife. Without a word or look towards any one present, not even a glance to or pressure of the hand of his wife, who sat beside him at the time, he arose, and allowed his hands to be tied by the Sheriff, signifying his readiness to proceed.

The gallows was erected in the timber, a short distance west of town, there being no yard connected with the jail suitable, or admitting room enough. It was enclosed with canvas, leaving room enough for the witnesses who were allowed to be present. The platform was on a level with the top of the canvas, so that all on the outside could see the prisoner when he ascended, and also the preliminary arrangements. On arriving at the spot he was assisted out of the wagon by the Sheriff and Deputy, and walked with firm steps but downcast look to the inside of the enclosure, and ascended the scaffold without any assistance. Prayer was offered by the officiating clergyman. Sheriff REINEY addressed the prisoner in relation to the solemn and painful duty devolving upon him. He then read his death warrant; after which he told him if he had anything to say to his friends or the public, he now had the opportunity. The condemned, during all this time, sat sullen, determined, and dogged. When the Sheriff concluded, he rose to his feet, his face brightened a little; for a moment he surveyed the vast assemblage around, and spoke as follows.

"My friends, I speak to you. My friends, I leave this world now. My friends, I hope we all meet together. My friends, I speak no more." He then sat down, and kept his eyes on the rope dangling in front of him. The sheriff then adjusted the noose around his neck. Not even at this awful juncture did he change a muscle of his face, or betray the least sign of fear or emotion. The black cap was then drawn over his face, he was requested to rise by the sheriff, the chair being placed so that when he did so he was standing on the fearful trap; the officiating clergyman then exhorted him to place his trust in Christ, and, as he uttered the last word of "May God have mercy on your soul," the trap was sprung, and, at ten minutes after 2 o'clock, the soul of the murderer BEN LEWIS was launched into eternity. He had something over five feet of a fall, and evidently his neck was broken, as he died comparatively easily. Immediately after he fell, he made but one or two convulsions of the body, drawing the stomach in, after which he showed little or no signs of suffering. He hung about fifteen minutes, when he was cut down, placed in his coffin, and buried in the "Indian burying-ground," in the vicinity of the town.

The citizens followed the procession to the scaffold in a quiet and orderly manner, and nothing occurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion throughout.

BEN LEWIS was born in De Soto, Kansas, in 1839, and consequently was about 27 years old. He belonged to the tribe of New-York Indians, designated "Stockbridge." He was raised among the "Delaware" Indians of Kansas, near the Baptist Mission.

Strange Scene in the Louisville Police Court—The Goose Ordinance and what Came of it—The Chief of Police Sent to Jail.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 22.

The assembled wisdom of the City of Louisville, the Common Council, passed in 1859 the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE AS TO RAISING GEESE IN THE CITY LIMITS.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That no owner of geese shall permit them to range or run at large in the streets, alleys, lanes or within the city limits.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the first section of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents for each goose permitted to run at large, recoverable by prosecution before the City Court.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1859.

Since that time, while Judge JOHNSTON was the presiding Judge in the City Court, and also during Judge HARBESON's term of office, ordinance warrants were sued out against persons who violated the above ordinance, and fines were imposed and collected. Yesterday morning, Judge JOHN JOYES, Judge *pro tem.* in the City Court, had twenty-nine ordinance warrants brought before him against various persons, charged with violating the ordinance above quoted. Judge JOYES, without hearing any of the testimony, said the ordinance was unconstitutional, null and void, and ordered that all the warrants be dismissed. After the surprise at this unexpected announcement had partially quieted down, the Chief of Police, Mr. WILLIAM KAYE, rose and respectfully asked permission to ask a question. Judge JOYES granted permission, and Mr. KAYE asked what he should do in the future. He had taken an oath to execute faithfully all the ordinances of the city, and this step placed him in a peculiar position. Judge JOYES said, excitedly, that he wasn't there to be instructed or catechised as to his duty, and that if he (Mr. KAYE) did not keep still be would transport him, nodding in a significant manner toward the jail. Mr. KAYE replied that he might transport as soon as he pleased. Judge JOYES replied that he had the power and that he knew that he would use it. Mr. KAYE replied that he might use it if he pleased. Judge JOYES then ordered the Marshal to take WM. KAY to jail for three hours. As Mr. KAYE was passing out he remarked that Judge JOYES would get enough of it before he got through. Judge JOYES then fined him $3 for contempt of Court. The subject of the Goose Ordinance was then resumed, and, at the request of Mr. W. G. REASOR, the City Attorney, the cases were continued, to allow the facts and arguments to be collated, that the point might be argued. On motion of Mr. ROBERT F. BAIRD, the fine and decision of the Court was reversed and Mr. KAYE's release ordered. Thus ended, for the present, one of the most remarkable scenes we ever witnessed in the Police Court. We understand that the matter will come before the Court in another shape in a few days.

The Drowning Catastrophe at Newark.

From the Newark Evening Courier, Aug. 23.

The drowning accident that occurred on the return of the *Ætna's* moonlight excursion, on Thursday morning, was a more deplorable one than was at first supposed. In dragging for the body of CHARLES HAY yesterday afternoon, (which was voluntarily done by Officers WILLIAMS and HERDMAN during a drenching rain,) the body of a young woman was caught and drawn out, which was at first supposed to be the remains of a girl who disappeared from her home on Sunday night, in a half demented condition. But afterward the body was recognized as that of the daughter of Mr. WILLIAM H. WATERBURY, of No. 45 Murray-street, who had accompanied young HAY on the excursion. Soon after the body of HAY was taken out. It was not certainly known, until the body was found, that young HAY had been drowned, nor was the least suspicion entertained of the fate of Miss WATERBURY, as she had been living with some friends at Irvington, and her parents supposed she had gone there from the boat. The blow to the parents was thus made doubly severe. The catastrophe appears to have been occasioned by the rush made by the passengers to get on shore, those behind thus crowding the forward ones off the gang-plank. The band was playing and many of the passengers talking loudly, and any outcries that the two drowning persons may have made were unheard. It is currently reported that others were seen to fall into the river, but save in the instance of the young man who was saved by catching hold of a rope, we can gain no reliable account of any others having fallen overboard.

INVISIBLE INCENDIARIES.—The Hannibal *Courier*, in pursuit of a sensation, tells the following story respecting a dwelling house situated in Pike County, Mo., which has for a few days past been besieged by numerous individuals eager to investigate the cause of recent fires which daily and sometimes hourly occur in the dwelling. Sometimes the mosquito bars are discovered on fire, but the flame is no sooner quenched than fire breaks out in the chamber among the wearing apparel. Extinguish the fire in the chamber, and an alarm is given in another part of the house where least expected. As many as forty persons have stood guard in the building, determined to ferret out the cause of alarm, but with no success; flames continuing to burst out in the bedding, towels, curtains, dresses, &c., all during the day. At night there are no disturbances. On one occasion the investigating committee marked a match, placed it into the box securely covered, placed the box on the table and guarded it closely for a few moments, till the next alarm was raised, when they found to their utter amazement a portion of the identical match which they had marked lying near a burning garment in another part of the house.

Excitement in a Crowded Negro Church—False Report that the Gallery was Falling—Several Accidents.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, Aug. 20.

An immense congregation assembled in the Harrison-street (African) Church yesterday afternoon to witness the ceremony of the presentation and reception of a corner-stone for the new brick edifice now being erected on the site of the church recently destroyed by fire.

The ceremonies commenced shortly before 5 o'clock, having been opened with prayer by the pastor of the church, Rev. JOHN H. GAINES, which was followed by singing by the choir. At this juncture, the society by whom the presentation was to be made, entered the building and took seats which had been reserved for them. Following them came others who filled the aisles, and every vacant place for sitting or standing.

Order had scarcely ensued when a voice was heard to exclaim: "The gallery is giving away." It sounded clear and distinct, and immediately everything was in the utmost confusion. A wild rush was made for the windows, and stairs and doors, and a scene followed that would have inevitably resulted in terrible catastrophe, but for the fact that the windows were low, and the entrance to the building wide. Screams were uttered by those within, and heard by those without, and for some time it was not known what was the extent of damage.

But fortunately few were injured, considering the number in the building and the intensity of the panic. We arrived upon the spot immediately after the occurrence, and never witnessed a scene of wilder excitement than was presented to us. Several thousand persons were present, each one seeking some friend or relative, whom it was feared was killed or injured.

The wounded all received prompt attention, and were soon taken away.

After the excitement had somewhat abated, and it was ascertained that the alarm which had caused all the disturbance was false, and that the gallery so far from giving way, had not even yielded an inch beneath the weight upon it, the ceremonies of the presentation were resumed, many going inside to witness them.

Desperate Encounter with a Burglar.

From the Wilmington (Ill.) Independent.

At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. WM. TOUNER, Esq., ex-County Clerk of Joliet, was awakened by his wife, who informed him that burglars were in the house. He at once arose, and found a burglar overhauling a bureau in an adjoining room; but the thief, on his discovery, blew out his light, and started to make his escape. Finding egress below impossible, he made a rush up the stairs, where his progress was blockaded, and he immediately turned and squarely met Mr. TOUNER on the stairs, unarmed but full of pluck. The thief drew a revolver, and cried, "Clear the track, or I'll shoot," to which Mr. T. replied, "Shoot and be d——d." Instantly a ball whizzed over his head, but did no damage. A second shot from the assassin struck the left shoulder of Mr. TOUNER, but caused only a slight wound. Mr. TOUNER then succeeded in grasping the thief by the throat, and held his right arm until the pistol was taken away from him. He was then securely tied and taken to jail, where he now awaits trial, and a fifteen years residence with Col. BUCKMASTER. The thief gives his name as WM. HOWARD, though he had a ticket which was found in his pocket marked WM. HUBBARD. He says he is from Cincinnati. When captured he had in his possession Mr. TOUNER's watch, sleeve-buttons, studs and pocket-book containing about $175, all of which was recovered. He also had a pocket-book of his own (or some one else's) containing about $175. Mr. TOUNER is worthy of great credit in capturing this desperate villain.

The Largest Farm in the World.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* writes as follows:

"I observe a note in your last issue of an 8,000 acre farm in Bureau County, Ill., which will pass for a fair sized farm. But the farm which is, no doubt, the largest cultivated farm in the world, and, I believe, the best, is owned and cultivated by M. L. SULLEVANT, Esq., formerly from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, now of Champaign County, Ill. He owns and presides over 70,000 acres of the best land on the hemisphere, 23,000 of which is under fence and in actual improvement and cultivation; the balance is used for herding.

I will venture the opinion that there cannot be found five acres of unserviceable land on Mr. S.'s entire 70,000 acres. Their productiveness is unsurpassed. Almost all of Mr. S.'s farming is conducted by labor-saving machinery, so that it is estimated that throughout, one man will perform the average labor of four or five, as conducted on small farms. He drives his posts by horse power; breaks his ground by Comstock's "spades;" mows, rakes, loads, unloads and stacks his hay by horse power; cultivates his corn by improved machinery; ditches any low ground by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their tasks as easy as riding in a buggy. I had the pleasure of being present when he harvested a thousand acres of his wheat; this was done with ——'s "Headers"—about ten or twenty men and twenty horses cut and safely stacked away about 200 acres per day, and performed the work better than I ever saw it by the old modes. To give all the improved modes of farming employed by this king of agriculture, would require more space than you would like to spare. Notwithstanding all this labor-saving machinery, Mr. S. employs from one to two hundred laborers, some two hundred horses and mules, and a large herd of working oxen. Not having the exact date before me, I will not venture to give the enormous returns, in bushels or tons, of the products of this great farm. Some estimate may be made from the magnitude of the farm, taken in connection with the fact that the quality of the soil is unequaled by the very best Sciota bottoms."

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.—GEORGE BISHOP, private in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, who murdered Corp. FRED. FREDERICKSON, of that regiment, at Fort Gratiot, on May 12, last, was on Tuesday brought before Judge WILKINS, in the United States Court at Detroit, and sentenced to be hung at Fort Gratiot on Oct. 9. When asked by the Justice if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, he said excitedly: "I have, Sir. I have this to say, that I am innocent of this crime. There has been no murder committed. I have this to say, that the statement I made to Col. MONTGOMERY at the barracks, was not fully nor fairly explained to the jury. I have this to say, that some of the witnesses swore falsely against me; and finally I have this to say, that you, sir, have been prejudiced against me all through the trial of my case!"

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field: new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

A. P. A.—EMPIRE LODGE NO. 1, A. P. A. The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to be in attendance at their lodge-rooms, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., in regalia, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at 7½ o'clock, to participate with No Surrender Lodge No. 2, of Newark, in their annual parade. All persons wishing to parade with this Lodge will meet at the same time and place. By order of ROBT. BOYD, W. M.
JAMES MALCOMSON, R. S.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

AMERICAN FLAGS.—SMALL AMERICAN flags for decoration for sale in any quantity by the manufacturer, JOHN L. SAINSBURY, 159 Duane-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
Dated Aug. 24, 1866.
JOHN CREIGHTON,
ROBERT EDWARDS.
The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 389 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
800 FOR SALE.
G. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$10,000 REWARD:
STOLEN!

The following described property, for which the above reward is offered, or *pro rata* for any proportion thereof, of the available securities recovered.

11 U. S. 10-40 Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:
17,817,
79,114,
17,818,
86,190,
35,129,
88,382,
38,598,
88,504,
79,113,
98,506.

11 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated 15th June, $5,000 each, numbered:
1,620,
1,621,
1,622,
1,623,
3,328,
3,329,
951,
950,
951,
952,
953,
and two of $1,000 each.

15 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $1,000 each, dated June 15, from 128,943 to 128,957, inclusive.

3 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $100 each, dated July 1865, numbered:
351,073,
91,394,
84,368.

4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, second series, for $1,000 each, numbered:
9,458,
49,028,
58,539,
64,533.

4 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1862, for $500 each, numbered:
11,619,
3,749,
3,748,
11,062.

1 U. S. Coupon Bond of 1881, for $500, numbered:
5,350.

$900 in Compound Interest Notes. $5,619 in Gold and Gold Certificates. 5 Certificates, 100 shares each, New-York Central Railroad Stock, No. 6,371 to 6,375. 2 Certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock, Nos. 207 and 208. 6 Certificates of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, 100 shares each, Nos. 14,622 to 14,627. 9 Certificates Illinois Central Railroad Stock,

No. 8,951,	222	Shares.
No. 36,869,	20	"
No. 32,085,	40	"
No. 21,977,	78	"
No. 23,698,	40	"
No. 5,452,	100	"

$1,050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1864.
$1,470 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1865.
$710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip for 1866.
Also, $8,500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds, numbers not known.
CROCKER, WOOD, & CO.,
No. 52 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.
The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.
Capital Stock....................$10,000,000
Par value of shares....................$100 each
Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent. in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.
It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.
W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.
$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.
The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111½	112	June, 7-30	106	106½
Coupon, '81	111¾	112¼	July, 7-30	106¼	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114	115
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¼	108½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	114
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	113
10-40 Registered	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	113
10-40 Coupon	102¼	102½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
Gold	147	147½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	108
August, 7-30	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107½

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bonds and Mortgage Estates; or individuals having money to loan, may hear of application by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1866.
$75,000 HUDSON COUNTY COUPON BONDS, 20 YEARS TO RUN FROM SEPT. 1, 1865, BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, for the purchase of $75,000, or for any part thereof. Said proposals will be received until Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened by the Finance Committee, and the highest of the said bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.
CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HOSEA F. CLARK, HORATIO N. EGE, } Committee on Finance.
THOS. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL....................$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866....................234,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866....................13,536
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or venues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF BANK STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., administrator:
180 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
410 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS: Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	65 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	108 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	80 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	603 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,3[illegible] Insulators, Bracket.	
10 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
AUG. 29, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
40,000 TONS
of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
The stock of silver-plated ware of the celebrated "Rogers & Brother," manufacture, slightly damaged by water and smoke, will be sold at a great reduction from the regular wholesale prices, at No. 203 Broadway.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL on Monday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture; pianoforte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites; spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silver-ware, table cutlery, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY. CALL AT No. 1,312 3d-av., top floor.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as light porter in a wholesale hosiery stock. Address, giving references and salary expected, B. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TREASURER FOR A COAL COMpany; to a gentleman of influence a good salary with an interest, will be given. Address TREASURER, Box 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A STATIONery-store in the lower part of the City; reference required. Address STATIONER, Box No. 817 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD; must reside with their parents. Apply, after 4 P. M., to BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., No. 334 Broadway.

$28 80 PER DAY. HOW AGENTS ARE making it. How one made $57 60. Business new, light, honorable, pleasant, permanent. Please call or address for full particulars, A. D. BOWMAN, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York. Clip out and return this notice.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on MONDAY at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian Pebble Jewelry, mounted in fine gold. Wholesale department, No. 177 Broadway; Retail, No. 407 Broadway. Price list sent by mail.
LIONEL JACOBS.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 38, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles H. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

HOUSES AND LOTS.
The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.
Parties that have placed property in our hands will oblige by notifying us at their earliest convenience if any change in either prices or terms.
Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at our office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES WANTED
In good locations, for sale or to rent, furnished and unfurnished.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17 miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 57 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

$19,000, OR $22,000 FURNISHED.—A fine four-story brown-stone English basement house on best part of Murray Hill; possession soon. Also, a small brown-stone in East 30th-st., near Madison-av., $24,500, and three-story brick in East 28th-st., at $14,000; with neat furniture $14,500. Elegant house and stable near 5th-av., $55,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st. Executors.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CITY—A SMALL hotel replete with every convenience, bar, bar-room, basement saloon and four rooms; rent very low; opposite the Eastern Market, within half a square of Independence Hall; established ten years, never exchanged hands; commands first-class custom. Apply on the premises, No. 9 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRAble cottage residence, situated in a pleasant part of the City, and having all the modern improvements; lot 100x200, with good stable and carriage-house; near railroad depot. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO., No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN MONTCLAIR County, five rooms, with stable, $3,000; also a cottage in Llewellyn Park, containing 12 rooms, with stable and garden, complete; price $13,500; only one hour from the City. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, 100 BY 100 feet, with a three-story and high basement brick building on rear, 75 by 38 feet, with 50 horse engine and boilers. Office building, dwellings and stables in front. Apply to W. B. SMITH, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $22,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM NOW UNTIL 1ST OF MAY, to two or three adults, two unfurnished rooms and kitchen for housekeeping; professional or educated persons desirous of economizing, will find this a most desirable opportunity; highest references required; situation unsurpassed. Address, with full name, &c., A. B. C., 12th-st. Post-office, Station L.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with every modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or at H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Eltona, Morrisania; for six months from Oct. 1, 1866; contains 12 rooms, with or without stabling for two horses; 1 acre; 9½ miles from City Hall. Inquire of F. H. NASH.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $750 to $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, HANDsomely furnished, on 33d-st., near Madison-av., to rent until the 1st of May to a private family only. Inquire of HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 24TH-ST., FURnished or unfurnished. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 28 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR stories, b. a., h. s. R. H. HINE, No. 561 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS, ON WHICH THE owner would be willing to erect a building suitable for a piano-forte manufactory and lease to a responsible tenant for ten years. Apply at the office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.
Also, wanted to purchase a 20-foot English basement house, with early possession. Location from 5th to Lexington avs., and from 2d to 42d sts. Location must be desirable. Apply at the office of A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A COMfortable residence, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for nine persons; not less than fifteen or more than forty-five miles from New-York; location must be dry, free from sea or damp air; it must have the advantage of schools and churches, and on a railroad. Address, with terms, to J. B. G., No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

WANTED—A STORE.—PART OF A STORE OR office, on Broadway, or in the vicinity of Maiden-lane, suitable for fancy goods, children's carriages, rocking-horses, &c. Address MANUFACTORY, No. 449 West-st.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, brick or frame, between Lafayette and Fulton avs. and Adelphi-st. and Nostrand-av. Parties having such property for sale, will apply to J. D. M., Box No. 1,062 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, FULLY or partially furnished, at Orange, until next Spring; good care of the property guaranteed and unexceptionable references given. Address S., Box No. 2,040 New-York Post-office.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS moderate sized house in a good neighborhood; some cash, balance in first-class vacant lots on Murray Hill and Harlem. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,586 Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT A FURNISHED house from September till May, near station, not over one hour from New-York. Address WALL-ST., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ATTENTION.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, most excellent board, respectable neighborhood, all the comforts of home and the luxuries of a first-class hotel—all this can be found at Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st. Terms: From $17 to $28 per week, according to the size of room.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH private table, furnished apartments for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and two children of 10 and 12 years of age; the highest references given and required. Address W., Box No. 5,338 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, well turnished, to let, with board, to two; also another on same story, to one party, in a private French family, where all facilities are given to learn the language; references exchanged. Apply at 92 East 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, of respectability, with a private family. Address Box No. 2,644 Post-office, with particulars as regards location, rooms and price. Best reference given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—In suites, to families, with private table, in a first-class French boarding-house. Apply at No. 86 East 20th-st., northeast corner of 4th-av.

BOARDERS FOR THE FALL AND Winter. Address MRS. WM. R. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.; one hour from N. Y., per M. & E. R. R.

BOARD.—A FIRST CLASS SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, is offered at No. 134 East 16th-st., late Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st. and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE AT CORNWALL.—A family of five or six persons can be pleasantly accommodated for the balance of the season. Particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, No. 50 Howard-st.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season, $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November. F. BLANCARD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO........about........1st September
FLORIDA........about........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN....Grogan....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA....Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA....Prowse....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA....Thomson....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO........Sept. 5
HECLA........Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown........$38 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105: second cabin, $62 50: steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $36, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, ——.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY........Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY........Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY........Sept. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London.... 95 | Steerage to London.... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris.... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
IOWA........SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM........SATURDAY, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $80; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The steamship COLUMBIA will positively sail with passengers and freight on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolata, Pilatka, and all the landings on the St. John's River, and will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 28. No heavy freight taken.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 26 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—STEAMER STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.
For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of
P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 142 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.
Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH and ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City.
Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MADAME GIRAUD, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas forwarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 21 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE GRILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. D. Munroe, Chas. E. Butler, Dr. J. Linsly, Joseph Nason, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Robt. McKim, J. B. Varnum.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six: 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.
A French teacher wanted.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, A HOME SEMINARY for young ladies, on the Palisades, seven miles from Weehawken Ferry. Terms moderate. Apply to Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st.; or J. COYT, Coytsville, N. J.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

THE VARIOUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS of this City, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, will reopen on MONDAY, 27th inst.

THE DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, NO. 44, 46, 48 and 50 2d-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Parents and guardians wishing to place their sons or wards at the Institute would do well to make timely application. For terms and further particulars apply at the Institute.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH, EITHER in family or school, by a lady qualified in the English branches, music, pencil drawing and French; good references. Address Miss J., Box No. 6,749 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school; City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 246 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH— Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat over on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday,	24,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	24,	6½ A. M.
Saturday,	25,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	25,	6½ A. M.
Sunday,	26,	7:35 A. M.	Sunday,	26,	3 P. M.
Sunday,	26,	6½ P. M.	Monday,	27,	6½ A. M.
Monday,	27,	3½ P. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 10 cents. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 26. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 26 at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returns at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.
Leaves Dey-st........9¾, 1¼, 3¾.
Leaves Morris-st. (Pier 4)........10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM.— Steamer J. M. LEWIS; first trip from Peck-slip, 10:30 A. M., touching at 8th-st. each way.

MEDICAL.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is still meeting with remarkable success; patients will please call as early in the day as possible.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
A GLORIOUS FINALE TO A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
NEW CHARACTERS. NEW CHARACTERS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC BARREL.
IRRESISTIBLY COMIC. DEEPLY INTERESTING.
UNUSUALLY EXCITING.
PUZZLING TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
PLEASING AND LAUGHABLE.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, IN THE NEW SALOON,
ATTRACTS CROWDS OF INTERESTED VISITORS.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MONSTER SNAKES,
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
FRIDAY, AUG. 31, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF MR. G. L. FOX.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1866.
Engagement for a few nights of
MR. E. EDDY
and
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,
Who will appear in the Great Drama of
THE JEWESS,
and the Comedietta of the
HANDSOME HUSBAND.
First appearance in this Theatre of
MISS RACHEL DENVIL,
Who will appear as Rachel, the Jewess.
The performance concluding with the Comic Farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
of the
HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK,
including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

TESTIMONIAL MATINEE TO
MR. JAS. M. WARD,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 1, 1866.
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN
will appear in her great character of CYNTHIA, the Gipsy Queen, supported by an excellent company.

FRENCH THEATRE—MISS LACOSTE.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LACOSTE.
The beautiful play in English,
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS,
will be produced, as in Ristori's version, finely cast,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.
DEBORAH........Miss LACOSTE
Seats may be secured on Monday next.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NOTICE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the Fall and Winter dramatic season are requested to meet upon the stage Monday, Aug. 27, at 12 M., preparatory to the opening, Monday, Sept. 3.
C. W. CLARKE, Stage Manager.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

NEW IMPORTATION.
Opening of NEW SILKS and NEW DRESS GOODS FOR FALL SEASON.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING WEEK

AT
FOSTER BROTHERS' NEW STORE,
No. 167 8TH-AV.
We have just bought the old stock in the
Store of R. A. WILLIAMS,
and will sell it this week, commencing
ON MONDAY, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
So look out for the greatest bargains ever offered to the 8th-av. trade.
To make our opening
A GRAND SUCCESS,
we shall sell as follows:
Children's Wove Stockings 12½c.—worth 40c.
Immense lots Trimmings, Edgings,
Collars, Gloves, Embroideries, &c.,
at almost any price you wish to give.
Immense lots remnants of Silks,
Dress Goods, soiled Muslins, &c.
at half price.
Fine Merinos $1—worth $1 50.
Fine Merinos $1 25—worth $2.
Best Delaines 22c.—worth 35c.
Fine Alpacas 25c.—worth 50c.
Dress Goods 22c. and 25c.—worth 35c.
Fancy Silks 37½c. Fancy Silks 75c.
Also, lots cheap MUSLINS.
Fine Muslins 16c., 18c. and 20c.
Extra quality 22c. and 25c.
4-4 Wamsuttas 35c.
On Muslins you can save 6c. to 8c. a yard.
Black Silks, Table Linens, Flannels,
Cassimeres, Linens, Swisses, &c.
To be cleared out to make room for new goods.
For further particulars examine
THE STOCK AT NO. 167 8TH-AV.,
near 18th-st. FOSTER BROTHERS.

NO DULL TRADE! NO BIG PROFITS!

BUT CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS,
AND LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EVERYTHING SOLD AS ADVERTISED.
AUCTION LOT CANTON FLANNELS, 25c.
AUCTION WOOLEN FLANNELS, 31c.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 37½c., worth 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
HANDSOME DARK DRESS GOODS, 25c.
4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 35c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
YARD-WIDE SHIRTING, 25c.
AUCTION BALMORALS, $2 50, worth $4.
4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c. Also, a large lot of
FALL DRESS GOODS AT THE LOW PRICE
of 12½c. a yard—12½c.—12½c.
The above are auction goods, and are very much below the regular price. On muslins you can save 6c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

ON MONDAY, Aug. 27.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
will offer 10 cases American prints, fast colors, at 12½c. per yard, worth 20c.; 10 cases do. at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.; 3 cases fine shirting, long cloth, at 25c. per yard; 5 bales standard sheeting at 25c. per yard; 3 cases large sized Lancaster quilts at $3 each, worth $5; 10 cases first-class English blankets at 60 cents on the dollar.
Greatest reduction in the prices of flannels.
Great reduction in the prices of linen goods.
Great reduction in the prices of dress goods.
Those that have not been able to leave the City will be reconciled to their lot by a single call, and will see the advantage of being in town.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer at retail on MONDAY, Aug. 27,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $2 50 per yard;
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $1 75 per yard.
ALSO,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c,
at relatively low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
in all their various departments,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES,
particularly adapted to the season,
RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, Sept. 3, of the Fall and Winter Fashions, with a large and elegant display of new and *recherche* designs in every department of ladies' and children's dress, including beautiful Cloaks, Waists, Sleeves and Basquines, &c. Novelties for children in great variety. On Monday, Sept. 3. No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., near 28th-st., will open on MONDAY, Aug. 19, new early FALL DRESS GOODS, such as Poplins, Velours, Victoria Plaids, Empress Cloths, Reps, Merinos, Alpacas, &c., in new and beautiful shades; also domestics and housekeeping goods at low prices. Balance of Summer Goods very cheap.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years and wounded Soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Increased pensions to widows having children under 16 years. J. P. HUNT, 247 Broadway.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months' extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........Mr. W. STUART
Stage Manager........Mr. J. C. HANLEY
MONDAY, Aug. 27,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
now extending over
THREE MONTHS,
of the popular comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27,
as
Capt. RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own
MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA
of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
which is presented with an
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR
OF
SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND CAST
SATURDAY, Sept. 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST NIGHT of his
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER........Director.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 27, 1866,
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
LAST WEEK OF THE ICE WITCH.
LAST WEEK OF THE ICE WITCH.
Farewell Nights of the Ice Witch.
Farewell Nights of the Ice Witch
The lustrous fairy legend,
THE ICE WITCH,
with all its great star features.
THE WEBB SISTERS,
MISS ADA AND EMMA.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel,"
and duetts........MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter,
MISS EMMA WEBB
Messrs. R. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, R. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. HECLA, with Pas Seul, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Telbin, Miss A. Gorden, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.
Performance preceded by the protean specialty,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, with songs and dances.....MISS ADA WEBB
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, grand initial night of the notable engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

WALLACK'S.

TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1866,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE
HANLON BROTHERS' VERSATILE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 27.
First night of the
HANLON SHADOW PANTOMIME.
First appearance of
Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
the celebrated Irish vocalist.
First appearance of the
Masters CARON.
Second week of the celebrated
CUBAN BROTHERS, ESPINOSA and RODERIQUES.
The HANLON BROTHERS, Thomas, Edward and Frederick, every night, and the entire company in a new and varied programme.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31, benefit of the
HANLON BROTHERS.
Box book now open.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.

ITALIAN OPERA.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
Will be produced
On MONDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 29th insts.,
with the following powerful cast:
Rosina........Signora Boschetti.
Almavina........Signor Tamaro.
Figaro........Signor Orlandini.
Don Basilio........Herr Carl Formes.
Don Bartolo........Signor Barili.
Conductor........Signor Rosa.
Seats secured at Beer & Schirmer's and the theatre.
Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at 7¾. Opera at 8½. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Opposite N. Y. Hotel, Broadway near 8th-st.,
Under the management of Messrs. LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH,
Entirely re-decorated and reconstructed,
WILL OPEN SEPT. 3d,
with a carefully selected company of artists for the production of Petite Comedy, Vaudeville, Burlesque and Comic Opera.
See future advertisements.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

New No. 244 East 13th-st.
The pupils of the Conservatory, and those desiring to join the same, will please call at the Conservatory, before the reopening on Sept. 3, for the purpose of classification. Early application will secure a choice of hours.
The following Professors have been engaged: Messrs. Bristow, Edw. Hoffman, Boettger, Wolf, Weingarten, Szigethy, Camp, Richter, Eben, Tissington, Mrs. E. Loder and Mrs. Wm. Vincent Wallace.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR Musical Instruction, new No. 244 East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. The term will commence on the 3d of September. The Directors have engaged the services of Prof. Geo. F. Bristow as Musical Director at the Conservatory. Circulars are now ready.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Odd Fellowship in this State—In the United States—The Earliest Lodges—Thomas Wildey—His Success in Establishing the Order—Its Emblems.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York met in this City last week for the first time since the reunion of the Northern and Southern Divisions. The extent to which this Order has been established in this and other States of the Union renders it worthy of some special notice, the more particularly on account of the rapidity with which it has spread itself as a great mutual benevolent power in all parts of the land. Columbia Lodge No. 1 was started in 1823, and from this sprang the Grand Lodge of the State. The Order continued to increase in membership, and lodges multiplied and prospered until the rivalry between them assumed the bitter shape and tone of jealousy, and in 1848 the Grand Lodge was divided into two, a Northern and a Southern.

The history of Odd Fellowship in this State, therefore, is not one of unalloyed harmony and peace, and this may be said of it in other States, but as it is better always to show the good parts and their good influence, whether of men or bodies of men, so we propose to glance briefly at the history of Odd Fellowship in the United States as it is found scattered about in documents pertaining to the Order. Of

THE ORIGIN OF ODD FELLOWSHIP

here, we are informed that several attempts were early made to establish it on this Continent, but from various causes all failed in direct succession until THOMAS WILDEY undertook the matter. It is claimed that lodges were started by self-institution, granting charters to each other during the latter part of the last century. Shakespeare Lodge No. 1 was instituted in this City Dec. 23, 1806; flourished until 1811; was next heard of in 1813; shortly after dissolved; was revived in 1818, and continued in existence until 1822. A number of Englishmen instituted the Prince Regent's Lodge in this City in 1816, but its name was unpopular and so worked against it that it soon ceased to exist. The next was Washington Lodge No. 1, of Baltimore, in 1819; then Franklin Lodge, No. 2, of the same city, in 1819; next Massachusetts Lodge, No. 1, in Boston, March 26, 1820; next Franklin Lodge, No. 2, New-York, Jan. 27, 1821; next Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1821. Columbia Lodge, No. 1, Washington Lodge, No. 3, and Columbia Lodge, No. 4, New-York, were all instituted in 1822. These were all formed by self-institution, and some of them believed themselves the only lodges in the United States.

BEGINNING OF SUCCESS.

However, the only *successful* institution of Odd Fellowship in this country—the fountain of the present organization—dates no further back than 1819. THOMAS WILDEY, a blacksmith by trade, an Englishman by birth, an American citizen by adoption; and resident of Baltimore, inserted in the papers a call for a meeting of Odd Fellows at the Seven Stars Tavern, in that city. It was answered by JOHN DUNCAN, JOHN WELSH, JOHN CHEATHEM and RICHARD RUSHWORTH, and Washington Lodge No. 1 was instituted to work after the Union or London Order, April 26, 1819. Within one month, however, its working and organization were changed to the Independent Order, and measures taken to procure a charter accordingly. The Abercrombia Grand Lodge of Manchester issued a dispensation Jan. 7, 1820, but it never reached the Lodge. Through the instrumentality of JOHN CROWDEN, a Past Grand of Preston, England, who visited Baltimore late in 1819, the Duke of York's Lodge, Preston, Manchester Unity, also issued a charter dated Feb. 1, 1820, which was received and formally accepted by Washington Lodge, Oct. 23, following. By this charter it was legally constituted the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States, with power to charter Lodges accordingly.

Prior to this time there was no Grand Lodge in the country. This Grand Charter was afterward confirmed in June, 1821, by the General Committee of the Manchester Unity, as the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States, styling it "Washington Lodge of Philadelphia, in the Province of Maryland," and graciously allowing it a jurisdiction over a "district of twelve miles!!" It was soon discovered that the working of a Grand and a Subordinate Lodge under the same charter was extremely inconvenient, and the result was that, owing to the exertions of THOMAS WILDEY, the Grand Lodge of Maryland agreed to give up its complex charter to the several Grand Lodges and unite with them in the organization of a distinct and separate Grand Lodge of the United States. After several preliminary meetings, this was accomplished Jan. 15, 1825, and the first annual communication held Feb. 22, following. And thus was the union effected, and the admirable structure completed, which has since proved so effective in promoting the welfare and increasing the spread of Odd Fellowship in this hemisphere.

THOMAS WILDEY.

As THOMAS WILDEY was the source to which the Order owed its vitality until it reached the years of maturity, a brief sketch of his life is in place. He was born in the City of London, on the 15th of January, 1783. He went to school from his fifth to his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a coach-spring maker, and he pursued that trade for thirty-four years. He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1804, and passed through all the grades of office until he became a Past Grand. In July, 1817, he left England for the United States, and arrived at Baltimore on the 2d of September. There he resumed the business of coach-spring making. He soon began to labor with a view to the establishment of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, and succeeded so far that on the 26th of April, 1819, the first Lodge was formed, under the title of Washington Lodge No. 1. One of the original members who was present and assisted in the institution of the Lodge, is yet engaged in active business; his name is JOHN BOYD. During the first year, seventy members were initiated in the Lodge, Mr. WILDEY holding the office of Noble Grand.

Application was soon made for the formation of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, the charter bearing date September 15, 1821. On the 7th February, 1821, at a meeting of Past Grands, it was resolved to form a Grand Lodge, of which Mr. W. was appointed Most Worthy Grand Master. It was now determined to obtain a charter from England. In 1823 an application was received from Massachusetts for a charter for a Lodge in that State, which was subsequently conveyed thither and delivered by Mr. WILDEY in person. On his way thither he established the Order in Philadelphia. On reaching New York he formed two Lodges, but the members had doubts of the legality of their charter. Mr. W., however, pronounced it legal, but in consequence of the doubt hanging over it, they were persuaded to accept a charter from the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On the receipt of this charter, Mr. WILDEY regularly installed the Grand Lodge of New York. In December, 1823, Columbia Lodge, No. 3, was opened in Baltimore, Mr. WILDEY officiating.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED.

In 1824 the Grand Lodge of the United States was established, and its supremacy acknowledged by all other Lodges. Baltimore was chosen as its seat on account of its central position. In the same year a medal was presented to Grand Master WILDEY by Columbia Lodge No. 3, and in the following year his services were also acknowledged in the presentation to him of a medal by Franklin Lodge No. 2. In 1828 the Grand Lodge of the United States elected Past Grand Master WILDEY to the highest office in the Order, viz.: Grand Sire of the United States. In January, 1825, the Grand Lodge of Maryland presented the Grand Sire with an elegant medal on his retiring from the office of Grand Master of Maryland. He died on the 19th of October, 1861. In 1865 a magnificent monument, which had been erected to the memory of Mr. WILDEY in Baltimore, was duly inaugurated by the Grand Lodge of the United States.

THE EMBLEMS

of the Order are all interesting, and as they are fraught with useful lessons to the general reader, some of them are here set forth:

THE BUNDLE OF RODS.

This memento of a dying parent to his sons to inculcate the necessity of union among them, speaks strongly to the larger family. Bound by its bands, it unites in one common bundle of principles, interests, labors and objects, the vast Brotherhood which has done so much for humanity.

THE ARROWS.

To the Odd Fellow these weapons of war are emblems of peculiar means to preserve from danger and to maintain peace. They refer to the plan adopted by Jonathan to apprise David, whom he loved with a fondness more than woman's, of his good or ill fortune from the hand of Saul, and they teach that every laudable effort should be put forth to save a brother from the wrath of an enemy.

THE DOVE.

The Dove calls to mind the salvation vouchsafed to righteous Noah, and the faithfulness of God in relieving the anxiety of his soul by sending a harmless messenger with an emblem of continued favor; and it assures that if they keep God's commands they shall behold, amid all the storms and tempests of life, tokens of the Divine approbation, and receive the visits of the celestial messenger—the Holy Spirit.

THE QUIVER AND BOW.

These remind of the ancient mode of warfare, of the conquest of the Patriarch Jacob with his bow, and the friendship of David and Jonathan. The bow calls upon the Order to trust in Him who caused the bow of Joseph to abide in strength. The Quiver, as the receptacle whence are supplied the arrows, teach them readiness to watch over a brother's welfare and to render him due service.

THE SCALES AND SWORD.

A fit emblem of that just prudence which weighs well and truly every motive and every action [illegible] gether they show that both justice and mercy are administered without regard to the factitious distinctions of men. In the lodge-room the rich and poor, high and low, learned and unlearned, meet as *brethren*, and unitedly engage in promoting the work of benevolence and truth.

THE HORN OF PLENTY.

Emblematic of a memory well stored with good, the proper qualification of the fourth degree. It assures an ample supply for wants, and that when the fig-tree refuses its blossoms, and the olive yields no oil, and the flocks are cut off, and no herd are found in the stall, then shall the result of their well doing be realized in the possession of requisite comfort, and the horn of plenty of the Order empty its stores at the doors of their abode.

THE BIBLE.

It is placed among the emblems because it is the fountain whence instruction is drawn, the store-house whence their doctrines are derived, and their emblems generally are found in its pages. In view of the certain mortality of man, the teachings of a future life are needed. Assured that man must die, Odd Fellows desire to know that God is their father, and will confer on them immortality in the resurrection.

MOON AND SEVEN STARS.

As the sun, the great fountain of light, represents truth in its purity and glory, the moon and stars represent it in the reflected forms in which it is adapted to the capacities and presented to the wants of the Order. The stars remind of the seven pillars in the house of wisdom, the seven stars and churches in Asia, and they caution against the neglect of duty, lest the brother wander starless in the night of destitution.

THE BUDDED ROD.

This emblem is peculiarly suitable to the degree of the Priestly Order. It reminds the Order of the favor shown Aaron in his elevation to the office of High Priest, and of the kindly interposition of God in his ancient purpose; while it teaches them to look unto Him, with the assurance that He who made the rod of Aaron to bud will protect, cheer and support those who trust in Him by His Rod and Staff.

SCYTHE AND GLASS.

These are the emblems of the Royal Purple Degree. The Scythe reminds all of the solemn truth, that as the grass falls before the mower's scythe, so man, being as the grass and flower of the field, must wither before the touch of time, and fall before the King of Kings. The Hour Glass reminds us of the speedy passage of time, and admonishes to improve the moments as they fly in a manner that shall redound to the glory of God.

THE COFFIN.

It presents the closing fact—the last event of life—after man has passed through all its changing scenes of toil and vanity. To that great event all must come at last. The honors of the world, the applause of men, birth, wealth, fame, all end with men in that "narrow house."

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

CHOLERA.

Reports Received Yesterday—Fatal Neglect—A London Physician's Remedies and Preventives—"The Cholera Mist."

The cholera in this City has ceased to be a subject of alarm, so few are the deaths from it. The active measures taken by the Board of Health to prevent its spread, and the constantly repeated words of warning from the Press, have had the desired effect, and induced all classes of citizens to take proper precautions. Of all precautions the most efficacious have been cleanliness, fresh air and regular habits. But because cholera has not ravaged the City during this season, it will not do to treat the subject lightly, nor to dispense with the care and watchfulness heretofore exercised. Particularly are these to be observed during these sudden changes of weather, which have been so frequent of late. There is doubtless much hot weather to come yet, and every individual should continue to act as if the danger from pestilence was as imminent as ever. The following new cases of cholera were reported yesterday on the

HEALTH BULLETIN.

1. JOHN LINDENWOOD, aged 62, German, No. 63 Mangin-street.
2. ANNA BRADT, aged 64, German, No. 441 West Thirty-sixth street.
3. JOHN ELLIS, aged 39, Ireland, No. 443 East Thirteenth-street. Died Aug. 24.
4. MICHAEL HURAHAN, aged 6 years, Seventy-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. Taken to Red House Hospital, where his mother died of the same disease on the previous day.
5. THOMAS RILEY, No. 24 Mulberry-street. Taken to Hospital.
6. ANN SCANTON, No. 25 Washington street.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Burial permits were granted during the twenty-four hours ending at 2 P. M. yesterday, in the following cholera cases:

1. MARGARET ELLIOTT; aged 29, Ireland, No. 16 Mulberry-street.
2. GRETA HENRY, aged 20, No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street.
3. MARGARET ANDERSON, aged 32, Red House Hospital.
4. JAMES LEE, aged 22, No. 229 East Twentieth-street.

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the official report:

Remaining, 7; admitted, 3; total, 10. Discharged, 1; died, 1; remaining, 8.

Admitted—HERMAN HERALD, aged 20, Germany; disease, colic.

MARGARET HAURAHAN, aged 22, Irish, Seventy-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, died this morning.

MICHAEL HAURAHAN, (son of the above; disease, cholera.

Discharged—ADAM SCHMIDT.

BATTERY BARRACKS.

Remaining, 9; discharged, 1; admitted, 3; remaining 1; total, 12.

Admitted—MARY SHEA, aged 44, Irish, from No. 37 Mulberry-street.

Discharged—PATRICK NEVILLE, aged 26, Irish, No. 55 Crosby-street.

WARD'S ISLAND.

No admissions, discharges, or deaths. Two cases still remain, but they are rapidly convalescing. Cholera, as an epidemic, has entirely ceased on Ward's Island, and Mr. JAMES P. FAGAN, the Superintendent, has been complimented by the Board of Health for his energetic conduct during the prevalence of the disease, which has lasted a little over one month, during which 144 deaths occurred—the first on the 19th July, the last on the 24th August (Friday.)

At Blackwell's Island there were three deaths on Friday.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA THIS SEASON.

The first case of cholera reported in this City occurred on the 1st of May. Since then there have been 829 fatal cases, which is about half of the whole number reported. Of these, 343 only occurred in the City proper, the remaining 486 deaths having taken place in the public institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. In Brooklyn, the number of deaths from cholera from the 1st of July to the 18th of August was 343; or the same number in seven weeks as died in New-York proper in more than twice that length of time.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

RICHARD V. PELL, of Brooklyn, House Physician at Bellevue Hospital, died of cholera on the 22d inst., after eighteen hours' illness. Dr. PELL was an energetic young man of more than average professional ability. His administration of the peculiar duties of his position had won him many friends in the profession, who had prophesied for him a brilliant career. In the treatment of the disease, to which he at last succumbed, he was untiring, and his sudden death is attributed to his unusual watchfulness of cholera patients. Dr. PELL was born in Brooklyn, and was but twenty-three years of age.

FATAL NEGLECT.

On the 22d inst. MARY ELLEN MALONEY, of No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, died of cholera. In the afternoon she had been to the funeral of her father, who had died a day or two before of the same disease, and while returning from his grave she was seized with the premonitory symptoms. No attention was paid to the attack until midnight, at which time a physician was sent for. On his arrival he found the young lady in a collapsed state, and before medicine could be procured she had expired, less than twelve hours having elapsed from the first attack until death ensued. It was ascertained that the same neglect had been observed in the case of the father, no physician having been summoned until collapse had set in. It should be remembered by one and all that it is only in the first stages of the disease that it can be treated with any certainty of success. A physician should be called in on the first appearance of diarrhœa.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The latest advices from Europe represent the cholera as prevailing to a terrible extent in London. The deaths there have amounted to over 1,000 per week. There, as here, it has appeared in the damp, illy-ventilated, filthy portions of the city, and its victims have been of that class whose habits were irregular and whose persons were unclean. The Health authorities are represented as having been exceedingly dilatory in taking proper preventive measures, and as being yet inefficient.

A "CHOLERA MIST."

The London papers are discussing the subject of "a cholera mist"—blue vapor on the hills—concerning which a correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows: "The announcement of the coincidence of cholera with the occurrence of "blue mist" can hardly fail to have excited a profound sensation in the scientific world. Every careful observer of nature, particularly landscape painters, must be familiar with the frequently grayish-blue haze which produces such a charming atmospheric effect in the scenery of this country; but it can hardly be imagined that philosophers like GLAISHER and LOWE can have mistaken this effect for the phenomenon which they have recorded. It will naturally be conjectured that there may be a necessary relation between the blue matter forming the mist and the well-known blue stage of cholera. Medical practitioners, who are for the most part feebly imbued with the spirit of true philosophy, will be disposed to ridicule this notion from a feeling of mortification that it should have escaped the attention of their own profession. In like manner Mr. E. J. LOWE's ingenious hypothesis that the 'blue mist' may be caused by the tail of a comet will probably be received with incredulity, if not with derision, by astronomers and chemists. But truth when first discovered has generally been scoffed at by ignorant, unworthy and envious assistants. An investigation concerning the nature of the tail of a comet will certainly lead to entirely novel and important results, and may furnish a clue to the interpretation of cosmical phenomena which have hitherto proved impenetrable to the human understanding. The opportunity for such an investigation is singularly appropriate at the present time, as a paper on the subject might be prepared for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Nottingham. It would be exceedingly interesting to ascertain why the "blue mist" seen at Greenwich should have remained stationary with the wind blowing at a velocity sufficient to produce a pressure of nine pounds per square foot."

Another writer says that a similar mist was observed at Varna at the time of the Crimean war, and in the West Indies, before the outbreak of cholera in 1854, as appears from the following remarkable paragraph, extracted from a paper upon Asiatic cholera by Dr. COOPER, principal medical officer of the Great Western Railway Company. Dr. COOPER remarks:

"The existence of this atmospheric miasma has more than once been observed. A thin bluish haze was seen to hang over Varna at the time of the Crimean war by persons on board our men-of-war lying at that place, just before the outbreak of the Asiatic cholera there. The same thing—I satisfied myself upon the independent testimony of persons at three different spots in St. Christopher—was seen just prior to the outbreak of the disease in that island in November, 1854, and this fact was fully set forth by me in my report to the Government upon the outbreak of cholera in that place. It was described by all as 'a thin transparent bluish haze hanging over the spot, and not affected by the wind.' All the evidence agreed precisely in every particular as to the appearance, time, &c., although my informants had no communication one with another on the subject. The first case of cholera occurred five days subsequent to this appearance."

Another gentleman, writing from Nottingham, says:

"The same blue mist or veil noticed by Mr. GLAISHER was most conspicuous here on Thursday last, at 6 P. M., and has continued ever since, but fainter on Sunday, Monday and yesterday, though strong as ever this morning. I do not believe it could have escaped my notice, and therefore feel sure it was not here as early as Thursday morning. The appearance is very similar to the faint bloom which is seen on the surface of recently-varnished paintings. A gale has been blowing ever since Saturday, throwing down some very large trees. I have taken special notice of this singular fog since its commencement, thinking it possible to be a comet detained by the earth's attraction.

A BELFAST PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

HENRY MCCORMAC, M. D., Consulting Physican to the Belfast Hospital, Physician to the Cholera Hospital, Ex-Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Belfast Medical School, Visiting Physician to the District Asylum for the Insane, has issued a circular in regard to the prevention and treatment of cholera, from which we extract the following: "Cholera is propagated by infection, but some are much more readily implicated than others. Dirty unwholesome habits, coupled with bad food, foul water, crowding and intemperance, are the great collateral provocatives. There ought to be no eating and drinking between meals, and no excess. Water, sweet and soft, whatever else be drank, is desirable at meals. When a filter is required, a charcoal filter is best. But any efficient filter is good. Toast-water, weak tea or coffee, cold, without milk or sugar, forms an excellent dinner drink. Toast-water is best prepared by pouring a gallon of boiling water on a square inch or so of bread, well browned. When cold, it is fit for use. Absolute cleanliness and perfect ventilation are the best disinfectants. The air of rooms, by night especially, should be renewed continually. I had the windows of the Cholera Hospital, under my charge, taken out and kept out, day and night, with the very best results. Foul garments and soiled persons sully the atmosphere, and help to spread infection. Impurities should not be suffered to accumulate. They ought to be continually removed and buried in the soil. Aperient Medicines, castor oil, salts, and the rest, demand the greatest caution, They should not be taken unless directed by a medical man. Aperients, in fact, when improperly exhibited, bring on diarrhœa, and diarrhœa, unless checked, is the too frequent stepping-stone to collapse and death. A tea-spoonful of dilute sulphuric acid, taken in a little water, every half-hour or oftener, will, in the great majority of instances, arrest diarrhœa. It will not only arrest the diarrhœa or looseness which ushers in cholera, but if taken night and morning, as I have fortunately been able to ascertain, has also the infinitely desirable property of averting diarrhœa and cholera altogether. A table-spoonful night and morning, proportionably less to children, of a mixture containing half an ounce of dilute sulphuric acid in twelve ounces of water, is a convenient mode of giving the dilute acid. Dilute sulphuric acid indeed is found in all apothecaries shops, but may be prepared at any time by adding ten pounds of water to a pound of strong acid. This cheap and effective remedy should be universally accessible. For the merest trifle, inasmuch as strong sulphuric acid costs but a penny a pound, any city, however extended, might be protected. Wherever cholera subsists or is anticipated, the dilute acid should be at hand. It ought to be in readiness in all factories, schools, barracks, asylums, hospitals, ships, in fine, in every house. Municipalities, Boards of Health, and medical men should see to it. Along with reasonable temperance, strict cleanliness and proper ventilation, cholera might, as thus, be arrested with as much certainty at least as anything in the world is certain, many lives would be preserved and great suffering averted.

CHOLERA IN HOBOKEN.

Cholera has prevailed in Hoboken to some extent during the entire season. During four or five days past it has been on the increase and seven fatal cases are made public. Four of these occurred in the tenement block on Meadow-street, between Second and Third streets, and the others in the tenement houses in Foster's-alley, leading out of Bloomfield-street. These localities are in an exceedingly filthy condition owing to the overcrowding of the houses and the want of sewerage. The names of the victims are Constable MARTIN CARROLL, JOHN GLENDON, a German, named MESSENKUFF, EDWARD RYAN, wife, child and a girl employed as a domestic. The Police report the row of tenement shanties in Second-street, between Washington and Hudson streets, (known as "Granny Cummings' buildings,) in a fearful state of filth and well calculated to invite a visitation of the cholera. Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, has caused to be erected a temporary cholera hospital at Fox Hill, which was to be ready for the reception of patients on Saturday evening.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The cholera is gradually decreasing in Brooklyn, and it is now confidently anticipated by the physicians connected with the Board of Health, that within two weeks at the farthest, there will be scarcely a trace of it left. The disease has, however, recently shifted quarters. While the number of cases are steadily diminishing in the Twelfth Ward, it has been increasing in over-crowded and filthy neighborhoods in the Second, Fifth and Eleventh Wards. The aggregate number of deaths during the week ending last night, will not exceed 65, against 95 the week previous, and 119 the week before that. The Registrar reports that he granted a total of 45 burial certificates on Friday as follows: Cholera, 13; Cholera Morbus, 2; Cholera Infantum, 5; other Zymotic diseases, 4; all other diseases, 21. Total, 45.

The following cases appeared on the cholera bulletin yesterday. There were no evening reports:

1. ELLEN SULLIVAN, corner of Lafayette and Union-streets. Died 24th.
2. CATHARINE BROWN, Flatbush. (Condition not stated.)
3. Mrs. HELEN WILSON, aged 53; No. 51 Jay-street. In state of reaction from collapse.
4. Mrs. MCCONNIN, aged 40; No. 111 Raymond-street. (Condition not stated. Her husband died on the 23d, after a few hours' illness.)
5. Mrs. MARGARET MURPHY, aged 55; Raymond-street near Bolivar. (Condition not stated.)
6. AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT, aged 21 months; No. 500 Columbia-street. In collapse.
7. JOHN BEHRN, aged 39; No. 18 Union-street. Died 24th.
8. Mrs. LYMAN, Centre-street near Court. (Condition not stated.)

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

Preparations for His Reception—Parade of the National Guard—How and Where Regiments will Form.

The programme for the reception of President JOHNSON on his visit to this City on Wednesday next, as already given in the TIMES, has not been materially changed with the exception of the military movements, for which a new order has been issued by Gen. SANDFORD.

The President will be received by the Mayor, the various City officials, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent personages at Pier No. 1 North River, where he will land. Those taking part in the reception will meet in the Mayor's office at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and thence proceed to Pier No. 1. A splendid carriage, which cost $1,500, has been provided for the President. It will be drawn by six superb black horses, driven by Mr. HEWITT. This portion of the programme will be under the direction of Mr. VAN RANST.

The proceedings at the City Hall will be very brief, and after a ride round the Central Park, the President will probably be invited to partake of a banquet at Delmonico's, but whether this portion of the programme will be carried out, is as yet, somewhat doubtful.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In deference to the apparent wish of the leading members of the division, Major-Gen. SANDFORD issued an order on Thursday, in which two regiments in each brigade were designated as the force to parade for the reception of the President. This did not find favor in the eyes of the majority, for a correspondent writes to the TIMES that it was "rather a partial affair. All would like to do honor to him. On past occasions of like character the entire division have paraded. Why should this be an exception? Possibly our neighbors in Brooklyn would take part." Others appealed to Gen. SANDFORD himself in relation to the matter, and on Friday he issued a supplementary order, directing a parade of the entire First Division. The division line will be formed on Broadway, with the right on Battery-place, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Cavalry Brigade will form on Battery-place, with the right on Broadway, at the same hour in single line. Brig.-Gen. BURGER will detail a detachment from the First Regiment of Artillery to fire the President's salute from the Battery upon his landing. The residue of the First Artillery will parade dismounted, with side arms, &c. The line of march will be up Broadway and Park-row to the City Hall, where the honor of a marching salute will be paid to the President by the division. Thence up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and down the Fifth-avenue to Delmonico's. The Commissary-General will issue the ammunition for the salute. Battery-place, Broadway, Park-row and Fifth-avenue are designated as the parade ground of the division during the parade, and will be kept clear from curb to curb.

Col. H. D. HULL, commanding the Fourth Brigade, has issued an order directing the brigade to parade in full uniform, field and staff mounted, on Wednesday next.

Brigade line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Eighth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. The brigade staff will report to the commanding officer at 9:45 o'clock, at No. 596 Broadway.

The Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform without knapsacks.) Roll call at 9:15 A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment will also participate in the reception. The several companies composing the same will assemble in full uniform at the regimental armory at 8:30 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday; regimental line will form at 9 A. M. precisely. Field and staff mounted, will report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant at the regimental armory at 9 o'clock.

The line officers of the Ninety-fifth Regiment will report with their respective commands to the Commandant of the regiment in the new regimental armory, No. 619 Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, on Wednesday. The field and staff mounted, will report to the Commandant at the same time and place; the non-commissioned staff and musicians will report to Acting Adjutant Lieut. JOHN SLATER, at 9 A. M.; regimental line will be formed at 9:30 o'clock.

The First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. PERLEY commanding, will parade in full uniform, field and staff mounted. Regimental line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Thirteenth-street, at 9 A. M., precisely. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, at the armory, fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. The Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) will parade in full uniform, with white gloves. Regimental line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M. The field and staff will report, mounted, to the commanding officer, at the armory, at 8:45 A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at 8:45 A. M. Companies will assemble at 8 o'clock A. M.

The officers and men of the Ninth Regiment will assemble at the Armory, in Twenty-sixth-street, in full uniform, (white gloves,) for parade and review. Roll call of companies at 9 A. M., precisely. Field and staff, (mounted,) band and drum corps, will report at same time and place.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will form line at the Armory at 9 o'clock A. M. Company roll calls at 8:45 o'clock. Field and staff will parade mounted. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at 8:30 o'clock.

A SALUTE TO BE FIRED

The First Regiment of Artillery will parade fully uniformed and equipped with side arms, with field and staff mounted. The regiment will join the Second Brigade at the corner of Seventh and Wooster-streets, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. (Washington Parade Grounds;) officers all to wear shoulder straps. Battery G, Capt. STOUGHTENBOURGH, will fire a salute of twenty-one guns (24-pounder howitzers) at the Battery on the arrival of His Excellency the President of the United States, and will make the necessary requisition on the Commissary General for ammunition. Battery H, Capt. C. KLEIN, will report mounted to Brig. Gen. BURGER, commanding brigade, at the Washington Parade Grounds, at 10 o'clock A. M., for escort and guard duty. Batteries A, B, C, D, F and I, will assemble dismounted in full uniform (fatigue caps) at Tompkins-square, corner Seventh-street and Avenue A, at 8:15 o'clock A. M. The regiment line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock A. M. The field and staff will report to the Lieutenant Colonel commanding at 8:15 o'clock A. M., on the same grounds.

There can be no doubt that the First Division will turn out strong upon this interesting occasion. It being the first parade since the heated term, the public will naturally expect to see their favorite militia parade with full ranks, in honor of the President and in justice to the City they will represent. We learn that Gen. SANDFORD only ordered out those two regiments who had the most members, in order that the expense for field music should not prove a burden. This fact being ascertained by Mr. A. T. STEWART and the members of the Merchants' Committee, they signified their willingness to pay the expenses of the entire division in the matter of music; hence the change of programme.

THE BROOKLYN AUTHORITIES AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen is to be held on Monday evening next, for the purpose of extending an invitation to President JOHNSON to visit this city on his coming tour. If accepted the President will receive an earnest, thorough welcome.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL OF NEW-YORK *vs* HARLEM OF HARLEM.—This game was played yesterday at Mount Morris Square, and was won by the Mutual by the score of 34 to 20. The batting and fielding of the Mutuals were not up to the star game, while their opponents played an excellent fielding game, and did some good batting. The decisions of the umpire were excellent, and his rendering of the sixth rule kept the pitchers well down to their work. The score is as follows:

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
McKellar, s. s.	4	2	Zeller, l. f.	2	5
Robbins, r. f.	4	2	R. Hunt, s. s.	1	5
"Jumes," 3d b.	5	2	Goldie, 1st b.	4	2
Force, c.	3	1	Ward, r. f.	5	2
H. Brown, 2d b.	1	3	G. Hunt, 2d b.	2	5
Thompson, p.	3	2	Jewett, c.	2	5
Marsh, 1st b.	3	2	C. Hunt, c. f.	2	4
DeForest, l. f.	2	3	Martin, p.	6	2
R. Brown, c. f.	2	3	Waterman, 3d b.	3	4
Total	27	20	Total	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Harlem	0	1	1	0	5	6	0	7	0	—20
Mutual	0	6	3	1	0	8	9	2	5	—34

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHREY, of the Eclectic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DOUGHTY and DONGAN.
Fly-catches—Harlem, 11: Mutual, 13.
Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.
Out on Foul Ball—Harlem, 9; Mutual, 4.

PECONIC VS. ENTERPRISE.

A very good game was played between these clubs yesterday at Bedford, the opening being first class. The umpire kept the players down to the strict rules in SAWELL style, and a lively game was the result. We give the score:

PECONIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Chapman, p.	5	2	Murtha, r. f.	4	5
Kaus, c.	4	3	Patterson, c. f.	4	4
Hartman, s. s.	3	4	Edward, s. s.	4	3
Davies, r. f.	2	5	Cook, l. f.	2	7
Wilcox, l. f.	4	1	Jewell, 2d b.	4	4
Morpe, 3d b.	2	4	Cornwell, 3d b.	1	7
Hall, 2d b.	2	5	Hall, 1st b.	2	6
Wright, 1st b.	2	6	Richard, c.	4	4
Dikeman, c. f.	3	3	Pinkham, p.	2	6
Total	27	33	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Peconic	1	2	4	3	7	4	1	4	4	—33
Enterprise	3	8	6	0	7	10	4	11	0	—46

Umpire—Mr. DERBY, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DALL and BRADY.
Time of game—Three hours.
Fly-catches—Peconic, 6; Enterprise, 15.

VISIT OF THE MUTUAL CLUB TO LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

The well-known Mutual Club will leave this City, on Monday evening, on the steamer *St. John*, on a visit to Lansingburgh. It will be remembered the Mutuals were beaten by the Union Club, of Lansingburg, while the latter were on a visit to this City, a week or two ago. Desirous of retrieving their lost laurels, the Mutuals will play them the return game on Tuesday, when they count on a different result. On Wednesday it is probable the Mutuals will play one of the Albany clubs—either the Knickerbockers or Nationals—and return home on Wednesday night. The Mutuals will leave their headquarters, the Study, in Hudson-street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and proceed in a body to the boat. The excursionists will number upwards of fifty, and will be accompanied by their indefatigable President, Coroner WILDEY, and a number of invited guests.

STAR VS. EAGLE.

The result of the game between these clubs, played yesterday at Carroll Hill Park, was a bad defeat for the Eagles, the score standing 82 to 19.

VISIT OF THE ATHLETIC CLUB TO NEWARK.

On Monday, the famous Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, will visit Newark to play the Eureka Club, of that place. On Tuesday they play their return game with the Irvington Club, of Irvington.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Reception of President Johnson—Tompkins-square—The Syracuse Encampment.

Much interest has been manifested in National Guard matters during the past week, the parade ordered for Wednesday, to do honor to President JOHNSON, forming the principal topic of conversation. This ovation to the President receives the hearty approval of the members of the several regiments, all of whom are anxious at all times to pay their meed of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. In our report of the preparations being made by the City officials for that reception will be found all the items pertaining to the parade of the National Guard. It is confidently expected that every person entitled to wear the uniform will be found in the ranks on that occasion.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

Mention was made in last Sunday's TIMES of the proposed opening of Tompkins-square as a parade ground. The following extract from orders issued from the Seventh Regiment headquarters, gives the official programme:

This regiment will parade in full fatigue, (without knapsacks,) on Wednesday, Sept. 5, and will drill at Tompkins-square in honor of the completion of the new City Parade Ground. Roll-call of companies at 3 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the band will report to the Adjutant at 3:15 o'clock P. M.

The Seventh Regiment desires in this public manner to acknowledge its appreciation of the munificence and liberality of our noble City to its National Guard, and to testify to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the work of preparing Tompkins-square for military purposes has been performed by the Street Department. His Honor, Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN, will review the regiment at Tompkins-square at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE SYRACUSE ENCAMPMENT.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, commanding the Twenty-fourth Brigade, in the City of Syracuse, has issued the following order in relation to the programme of exercises for the encampment, which is to take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th insts., at Messina Springs:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G.,
SYRACUSE, Aug. 8, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. —. The following regulations are prescribed for the government of the troops comprising this brigade, and will be rigidly adhered to by officers and privates, viz.:

I. Reveille will be sounded by the music in each regiment, cavalry troop and battery at 6 o'clock A.M., when the companies will fall in for roll call, without arms, under the first sergeant, superintended by a commissioned officer. The morning gun will be the signal for the music to sound the call.

II. Breakfast call will sound at 7 A. M.

III. At 8 o'clock A. M., the several companies will form for drill, all company officers will be present, unless excused or on other duty—the drills will continue one hour.

IV. The commanding officer of each regiment, cavalry troop and battery, will detail from their commands a sufficient number of officers and privates to guard the front and rear of their respective commands. The guard mounting to take place at 9 o'clock A. M., in front of each battalion, troop and battery.

V. At 10 o'clock A. M., the several regiments will assemble on the color line for morning parade, and immediately after drill in the several movements ordered from general headquarters for this Encampment. The drill to continue until 12 M., when the call will be sounded for dinner.

VI. From 2 to 5 P. M., will be devoted to drills, inspections, reviews and parades, which will be ordered from time to time as the commanding General may direct.

VII. Roll-calls will take place at reveille, retreat and tattoo, by the several companies, and superintended by a commissioned officer. Taps will sound at 11:30, when all lights and fires will be put out, except in the officers' quarters.

VIII. The morning reports from the several regiments, cavalry troop and battery, must be presented at General Headquarters before 9 o'clock A. M., of each day.

IX. Commanding officers of regiments, cavalry troop and battery, will receive instructions from General Headquarters as to the number of men allowed from each command to be absent at any one time from camp.

X. A strict observance of the above regulations will be rigidly enforced.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

ELIZA AIKEN was arrested by Officer JACKSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a lady's gold watch, valued at $40, from ROBERT A. MCCLAREN, of No. 192 West Seventeenth-street. The accused is a charwoman, and the complainant, in his affidavit, stated that the accused had admitted taking the watch, and confessed also that she had pawned it at Mr. MCALPINE'S, in Eighth-avenue. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner declined to make any statement in answer to the charge. She was held for trial in default of $500 bail. She gave her age as 31 years, and says she is a native of this City.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

CHARLES GRANDY, 18 years of age, and a native of Austria, was arrested by Detective GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, and a pocketbook containing $60 in National bank-notes, the property of ALBERT MEYER, of No. 142 Spring-street. When the case came up in court, Mr. MEYER stated that the accused had been in the habit of taking his meals at complainant's house. A sister-in-law to the complainant, ALVINA RITTERMAN, testified that she lived at No. 142 Spring-street, and did the cooking for the family. On Friday morning, the accused came in, and asked her how they all slept; she replied that Mr. MEYER and his wife slept in the front room, and she in the back room. GRANDY then went up stairs, and soon returning, went away. A few minutes after, MEYER came down stairs, and told her he had lost his watch and pocketbook. Suspicion having attached itself to GRANDY, he was arrested. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Detective IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, while on duty at the Hudson River Railroad depot, yesterday morning, arrested CHARLES WELLS, alias CHARLES CULL, a noted confidence operator. On bringing him before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters, Officer IRVING stated that WELLS had been "laying off for suckers on the go-aways," which being rendered into the vernacular, simply means laying in wait for unsophisticated countrymen, to fleece them by the confidence game. The Inspector received CHARLES hospitably, and "showed him up" to all the special detectives and others in the Central Office, afterward requiring him to sit for his photograph. On searching WELLS a check for $1,500 on the First National Bank of Buffalo, bearing the signature of "ROBERT WAIT," was found on his person. There being no date, the check was retained. Officer IRVING, having ascertained that WELLS and a confederate had swindled a countryman named REUBEN DEMLEY out of $50, he carried the prisoner before the Court and informed Justice LEDWITH of the fact. It appears that the two confidence men met DEMLEY in the usual way. WELLS first appeared upon the scene and engaged that unsophisticated visitor to go with him to California at a liberal salary. As they were walking along together, WELLS was accosted by the confederate and dunned for an old debt. WELLS seemed perfectly willing to pay his pretended creditor and offered him a $100 bill in payment. Of course the creditor could not change the bill, and appealed to the countryman to do so for him. DEMLEY did not suspect anything wrong, and accordingly loaned WELLS the amount of the debt, $50, until the latter could reach his hotel. The two operators then stopped and requested their victim to wait a few moments until they came out of a building near by. DEMLEY waited some time before he made up his mind that he had been swindled. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance at the approaching trial. The accused informed the Justice that he was a butcher, 39 years of age, and resided at the Compton House.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBING AN EMIGRANT.

FRANK PERRY, 34 years of age and a laborer, was arrested by Officer WILSE, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a trunk containing the wardrobe of ANTON ROSE, a newly arrived emigrant, who valued his property at $86. ROSE went on Friday to the boarding-house, No. 449 Greenwich-street, and deposited his trunk in the hall, when PERRY, watching his opportunity, shouldered it and coolly walked away with it. He was noticed by JOHN MENKE, and when the robbery was discovered search was made for PERRY, who on being arrested was dressed in a suit of clothes taken from the missing trunk. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

A CHOLERA MEDICINE AS A BEVERAGE.

On Friday night Mrs. ELLIOTT, of No. 14 Mulberry-street, was attacked by cholera, and a physician was sent for. She received proper attention, and the officials of the Board of Health left a quantity of cholera medicine in the premises, after fumigating them. The husband of the patient returned home soon after in a state of partial intoxication, and he mistaking the cholera medicine for spirituous liquor, swallowed the entire contents of the bottle. So delighted was he with the new compound that he determined to procure a fresh supply, and so proceeded to the Worth-street Station-house and demanded three more bottles of the powerful and exhilarating medicine, which the Sergeant in charge freely gave him, not noticing the inebriated condition of the applicant. As soon as ELLIOTT had reached his home he swallowed the contents of the three bottles, which had the effect of stupefying him. An hour or two after, the physician called again to see how his patient was progressing. He was horrified to find the unfortunate woman in a dying condition, and her husband lying beside her in a senseless state. An officer was called in and ELLIOTT removed to the Station-house, and soon after he was locked up the wife died of cholera. Yesterday morning ELLIOTT was brought before the presiding magistrate, who, after learning the facts, permitted the man to go home and make the necessary preparations for his wife's funeral, first administering a scathing reprimand.

BOGUS CHECK.

AUGUSTE VALLER called at HOLMES & Co's. store, No. 747 Broadway, and stated that he had been sent there by business friends to purchase linens. A quantity were exhibited, and he selected three pieces valued at $104 93, desiring that they be put up by the time of his return. He soon came back and ordered the goods to be sent to his boarding-house, No. 119 Laurens-street, and he would pay the messenger the amount of the bill. One of the salesmen, JOHN DUNN, took the linen to the number designated, and received a check for the amount from VALLER on the Eighth National Bank, it having the name of CHARLES DUBOIS signed to it. DUNN repented of his action, and declined to receive a check from a total stranger, when VALLER offered to go to the bank with him and get the cash. On their way there VALLER ran off, being followed by one of the firm, Mr. JACKSON. DUNN learned at the bank that no such name as DUBOIS appeared upon their books. VALLER was arrested yesterday in Lispenard-street, and on being arraigned before the Court was held for trial. He is a native of Belgium, and 38 years of age. The linen was recovered by the police.

SWINDLING THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

HENRY WILLIAMSON went on Friday to JOHN W. KIRK, expressman, of No. 14 Fulton-street, and delivered a package, which he said was for HENRY C. WHEELER, of No. 72 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, and had been brought from Greenwich, Conn., on the steamer *John Romer*. WILLIAMSON asked Mr. KIRK to receive the package, pay the freightage of fifty cents on it, and deliver it to Mr. WHEELER, when he would be refunded. The money was paid, but Mr. KIRK found that there was no such number as 72 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, neither could he find Mr. WHEELER. The package was opened and proved to be a cigar-box filled with sawdust. This discovery proved to him that he had been sold, but had got off cheap. Yesterday afternoon WILLIAMSON attempted to repeat the swindle on FREDERICK OPPENHEIMER, an expressman at No. 3 Burling-slip. He gave him a box marked "DAVID OAKLEY, 418 West Twenty-sixth-street," which was also alleged to have been brought by the steamer *John Romer*. On examining it Mr. OPPENHEIMER found saw-dust escaping from one end of the box, and suspecting that WILLIAMSON was attempting to swindle him, sent for an officer. The box was opened and found to contain only saw-dust. The magistrate committed the petty swindler for trial.

Shipments of Arms, &c.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the shipment of arms, ammunition, &c., to the Southern States, has been received by Collector SMYTHE:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 21, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with the proclamations issued by the President of the United States, on the 2d of April last, and of the 20th inst., respectively, copies of which are herewith inclosed, you are hereby instructed that permits are no longer necessary in the shipment of arms, ammunition or other merchandise into any of the States recently in insurrection; and that all the ports of the United States, without exception, are placed on the same footing, and are governed by the same general laws and regulations of the Department. You will be guided accordingly.

Very respectfully, H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of the Customs, New-York.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING.—Another prisoner has made his escape from the State Prison at Sing Sing. Yesterday afternoon it was discovered that JOHN ZIMMER had in some way or another got beyond the immediate jurisdiction of the keepers at Sing Sing. He is described as being about 23 years of age, five feet four and a half inches in height; weighs 140 pounds, and has a dark complexion. On his right arm he bears the picture of a woman, in India ink, and under the figure is the name "Mary." In addition to these marks, the telegram announcing the escape declares the fugitive to be a "Dutchman."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Maj.-Gen. Kilburn, United States Army; Gen. G. W. Buck, Chemung; S. B. Grice, Philadelphia, and R. Creighton, Cincinnati, are at the Astor House. Hon. E. B. Omaha is at the Hoffman House. Gov. Shorter, Alabama; Hon. G. L. Kimball, Alabama; Hon. G. L. Pugh, Philadelphia; Hon. J. Forsyth, Alabama; Hon. E. J. Shorter, Alabama; Gen. Hardee, Alabama; Gen. J. J. Bartlett, United States Army; Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Hon. H. Callander, Boston; Col. W. T. Taylor, Alabama; Gen. Pleasonton, United States Army; Gen. Merritt, United States Army; Gen. Averill, United States Army, and Gen. Forsyth, United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE BOAT LAW.

Patrick Keenan, Peter Hyland and Richard Welsh, were charged with a violation of the boat law, in using a skiff that had no name, number or license. The complainant, officer James H. Johnson, said: I saw the prisoners in a boat at the foot of Jackson-street; it had no number or name on it; all three defendants were in it; when I arrested them they said they had gone out to see a race in the stream; Welsh was rowing the boat; I don't know who the skiff belongs to; I do not know whether she belongs to a registered vessel or a foreign vessel; all they said was that they did not own the boat.

Mr. Mehan, Counsel for the accused, moved for the discharge of the accused under the tenth section of the act, which exempted government boats, registered and foreign vessels. The Court ruled that it was for the accused to show that they were in a boat belonging to either of the exempt class of vessels. Counsel held that that was making a man prove himself innocent before he was proven guilty. The motion was denied. Counsel raised another point. The act, he said, was never intended to apply to children, (the defendants were grown youths,) or persons under age, unless about to commit a felony as the act stated. The accused were not of age, and if they had applied for license they could not get it. This objection was also overuled and all three were found guilty. Welsh, who had been seen to row the boat, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and the other two for one month each on the Island.

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HE WAS ABOUT.

Jeremiah F. Levy was charged with robbing the till of Eliza Russe, proprietress of a saloon where defendant had been drinking. Prisoner is only a lad aged about 18, and the fact that a youth of his age should be drunk, although he had respectable parents, and had previously borne a good character, only aggravated the case. When asked to plead, he said if he did do it, then he did not know that he did it. Afterwards he said he picked the money off the counter, and then threw it down; then again he said he picked it off the floor and threw it on the counter. The proof of his guilt, however, was positive. Complainant saw the drawer of her till open, prisoner leaning over the counter and shutting it; and when she came in from the back room into the saloon, he threw the money and an account-book that had been abstracted from the drawer on the counter. The accused was found guilty, and inquiry was ordered to be made into the character of his parents.

ALLEGED DOMESTIC THIEF.

Mary Smith, a very interesting young girl, aged 17, was charged with stealing $15 worth of ribbons and other articles from her mistress, Theresa Cohen, with whom she had lived as servant for about a month. The witness said she had paid her help no money, but she had paid her for the making of a dress. When asked to state why she suspected the prisoner, she said: I went out of my house with my children, and she promised me that she would keep it in the best of order. She said she would have everything in order when I came back. When I came back I found the dishes unwashed, the house in confusion, and the prisoner gone. This was in June last. There were three servants in the house and twenty or thirty boarders, and all had access to the kitchen. After her arrest she promised to pay for the property if she was let go. The Court acquitted her.

KINDLINESS UNAPPRECIATED.

James Campbell, laborer, was charged with assaulting Officer William Martin under the following circumstances: The officer said he was patrolling his post between 8 and 9 in the evening, when he saw two men pass him under the influence of liquor. One was without a hat, and after they had got fifty feet ahead of him, the officer saw a cap lying on a stoop. Supposing it belonged to Campbell, he picked it up and went on with it to give it to him. When the officer got up to him he said, "Here, Bub, take your cap." He looked at me, the witness said, and commenced to abuse me. "Now," says he, "what do you want?" using at the same time the most vile and violent language. I told him to go home, and he told me to go about my business. I told him I was attending to my business. He then threatened to beat me, and after failing to coax him to go home, I gave him a push to make him go home, when he struck me. I told him that would not do, and took him in, and in doing so he struck me several times. He was intoxicated at the time. The accused was found guilty and fined $25.

ROBBED IN A HOTEL.

Catharine Sedwick was charged with the larceny of a silver watch, worth $17, the property of John Wilson, apparently a sea-faring man. The two met by moonlight recently on the street, and adjourned to a hotel in Courtlandt-street, where they put up for the night. About one o'clock they retired to bed, but prior to retiring Wilson put his watch on the mantel-piece, locked and bolted the door, and when he got up in the morning he found the prisoner in the room, and the door locked and bolted as he had left it, but this watch was gone. He charged her with the theft; she denied it; he called in an officer who searched the room and the prisoner, but no watch was recovered. The defence proved that there were occupants in the room adjoining; that a stove-pipe hole went through a very thin partition, over the mantel-piece, and that an expert could very easily fish the watch up with a wire and tug it through the stove-pipe hole. The Court accepted this theory, and acquitted the prisoner.

ROBBED OF HUSBAND AND CLOTHING.

Sarah Hogan, a very homely looking woman, was charged with the larceny of two shawls and other wearing apparel, the property of Catherine Scott. It appears that complainant's husband indulges very frequently in liquor, and when under its influence he beats her. One night recently she caught her husband in the bed-room with defendant. Woman-like she ordered her out of the house, when the husband made her fly for her life. Defendant remained behind, and when she left took Mrs. Scott's wardrobe. She was found guilty, remanded and ordered to restore the property she had stoled. Complainant said that now that she had her husband she did not wish the prisoners punished. The Court, however, sent her back to prison.

ADULTERATING MILK.

Charles Mink and George Sheridan, milkmen, were found guilty of putting water in their milk, and fined $50 each.

Counterfeit Currency.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

CONRAD NEIFENDORF and CHARALES SIEBALD, charged with passing counterfeit fifty cent currency, were brought up before the Commissioner yesterday. It appeared from the evidence that as the prisoners were on their way to the Station-house, after having been arrested, they dropped other stamps of the same description as those they had been passing, and seven bad stamps were found on NEIFENDORF at the Station-house. He had about $4 15 in good money in his pockets, and SIEBALD had fifty cents in good money. The Commissioner held NEIFENDORF to answer in the sum $1,000, and SIEBALD in $500.

[Advertisement.]

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—Bismarck, Archduke Albert, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernet, F. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field, a Group of Native Africans, Anthropology, Physiology, Pyschology, Pneumatology and Physiognomy. Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Prenatal Influences, Whom to Elect, Debating Societies, Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, &c., in September Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 25.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. G. Mack, Miss Millie Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. McLennon and three children, Mrs. Brown, R. Williams, F. J. Dalton, Mrs. Hy. C. Swain, Mrs. Ruguire, Mrs. R. Parker, T. Gilluly, Thos. Brown, Saml. Brown, Robt. Brown, C. Morian, P. Glanefo, wife and daughter; Mrs. Martin, Miss Clara Carter, G. Thorne, J. Hegan, Frank Cheeny, Jos. Mundose, Mr. Onetto, J. Benitt, J. Carney, G. Clarke, A. Arden, Wm. Wheeler, G. Riley, Wm. Hewes, Rev. A. G. Wiley, Rev. O. P. Hillor, B. Evans, T. Finlay, Mrs. J. Hegan, Jno. Haywood, Miss M. Stunan, and 125 in the steerage.

AUG. 25.—*In steamship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. George Wilkins Kendell, Mrs. Kendell, Miss Georgina de V. Kendell, New-Orleans; Mrs. John F. Coyle and son, Washington; Mr. George H. Howard, Mrs. Howard, two children and servant, Mr. Wm. H. Howard, San Francisco; Mr. Samuel G. Battle, Mrs. Battle, Mr. J. M. Battle, Mr. R. R. Battle, Mr. S. G. Battle, Sr., Mobile; Mr. Henry Nuscheler, New-York; Mrs. Louise Stork and child, San Francisco; Mr. L. Pinchon, New-York; Mr. Jules Fricot, Mrs. Fricot, Mr. Henry Dupouey, San Francisco; Mr. Celestin Maillet, Montreal; Mr. R. C. Ward, England; Mr. S. Kernin, New-York; Mrs. C. Augier, Mr. Henry Mayer, San Francisco; Mrs. Sophie Teillac, New-York; Mr. Leon Job, Vernet, Mrs. Vernet, New-Orleans; Mr. N. Himmick, Dayton, Canada; Mr. J. N. Russ, New-York; G. Foppiani, L. D. Cassinelli and lady, Italy; C. Sarrat, A. Durand, New-Orleans, Mrs. Restitute Maraninck, Richmond, Va.; Cyr Poullet, Vincennes, Ina.; Jean Boscus, San Francisco, Cal.; George W. Granger, Clark Mattock Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; J. Du Pont, Montreal, Canada; Guillermo Cruz, New-York; Florent Feltz, New-York; C. Aymer, England; Mr. Roberts, Armenio, Naples; Mrs. M. Pitney and daughter, Chicago; Lucien Awregu, San Francisco; Mignel Filomeno, Mrs. Filomeno and daughter, Chili; Charles Berrz, New-York; Ferdinand Allard, Isodore Courtalon, New-York; Mr. Poliet, San Francisco; Mr. Henry Gregoire, New-York; Mr. Amedie Picot, Mr. Bernard Fritch, New-York; Mrs. A. M. Fruhie, Philadelphia; Mrs. V. Bailiard, Miss Drouard, New-York; Mr. Muhl Giraud, Mrs. S. Levilher, Miss Levillier, New-York; Mr. C. Vernert, New-Orleans; Mr. Henry Taylor, Capt. Constadt Boju, Mr. D. Sterling, New-York; Mr. Sylvester Sacau, Equador; Mme. Le Coniat, Miss S. Marie, Montreal; Mr. Jos. Charles Moignot, Miss Louise Dawsonville, New-York; Mr. Vincent Gilbert Dorchin, Mme. Pauline Demarest and child, New-York; Mrs. L. Chevreux, niece and child, Paris; Miss Constant Trama, Mr. Rene Ives Marzon, New-York.

AUG. 25.—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool*—Mrs. Alice D. Goff, Rochester; Miss C. Reemelin, Mrs. J. A. H. Taylor, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Burtsell, J. F. Hance, Rev. Dr. Morrogh, F. A. Savas, Mr. Seymour, Dr. F. B. Greenough, Dr. A. H. Nichols, Boston, M. L. Stangroom, John H. Ellsworth, Geo. A. Myrtle, G. W. Stone, Master Clapp, F. Hunton, Mr. Lewis and wife, Mrs. H. B. Colchester and 3 children, Jay G. Howard, wife and child, Prof. Muer, wife and 3 children, T. Ping, James O. Colvill, Thomas A. Halleday, C. H. Voules, wife and child, Pedro Gutierres, Geo. Bell, Rev. W. H. Williams, A. Johnston, Otto U. Hoene, W. F. Fowle, G. L. Whitaker, F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Hunton, J. H. Wainwright, H. B. Colchester, Charles Scott, John Baackburn, Robert Marsden, Robert Reid, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans—M. S. Fogg, Griffith Morgan, John A. Morgan, Miss Louis Hawthorne, V. E. Backus, A. Wolfe, Charles E. Wagmie, H. Winchs, R. Parsons, R. W. Foster, George Autz, B. Kuhn, H. Daspit, H. W. Kacke and lady, Capt. Sweeting, J. B. Babcock, Col. John Burke, J. F. Caruthen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gie Musgrove, Henry Brisbi, Mrs. Paton and child, Theo. F. Simmons, Lawrence C. Kirk, U. F. Hibbard, Miss Hettie Willis, D. P. Haines, S. E. Gukely, Mrs. John T. Tweedy and others.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—R. C. Marsh, A. Rosenfeld, F. Canepa, Wm. Sutton, A. H. McAfee, T. R. Nathan, C. Plutte, Benj. Lamb, F. Halcomb, Mrs. W. Abbott and child, C. H. Rogers and lady, S. Menar, A. Lazaron, James Fagan, Miss F. Brown, Miss Sinclair, James Boone, P. Warner, J. Morris, J. B. Finch, Hugh O'Reily, Mrs. T. Watford and daughter, R. M. Rogers, G. Rice, A. Harkness, Thos D. Hammond.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 25—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—R. Jackson, A. D. Love, Mr. Herdman, Mr. Bradbury and lady, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Hester, Miss Blake, Mr. Dongan, Mr. Kieglin, Mr. Ambing, Mr. Provost, Mr. Africane, Mr. Provost, Jr., Mr. Davis, Dr. Cochrane, Mr. Brown, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Brown, lady and 3 children, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Parker and lady, Mrs. Cox and 2 children, Mr. Douglass, Messrs. Thompson, Symms, Silva, Cruickshank, Roche, Smith, Rider, Dunlop, P. Morgan, J. Morgan, Mrs. Emanuel, Mr. Bischen and lady, Mr. Phineas and lady, Miss Hatterly, Mrs. Allen and child, Miss Lucas, Messrs. Barbour, Shewell, Notman, Hayward, Cole, Norris, Douglass, Solomon, Day, Shrimpton, Houghton, Ralston, Boyd, Littleworth, Singleton, Sanders, McPherson, Lindlay, Bourne, J. Hopper, L. Hopper, F. Hopper, Parnell, Stephens, Bryson, Mrs. Duthrie, G. McPherson, Miss Truscott, Mr. Thompson and lady, Miss Hart, Mrs. Levy and 3 children, Messrs. Cahill, G. Lewis, G. Lewis, Jr., Henderson, Duncan, Coburn, Mitchell, W. Mitchell, Heron, Congan, Kesterson, Curtin, Reale, Griffin, Moore, Wilson, Gamble, Raven, Webster, T. Harrison, T. Harrison, Jr., Aubiere and lady, Read and lady, Miss Stewart, Miss Martin, Messrs. Dorine, Truman, Langton, Wickets, Ressen, Doah, McNamara, McElleny, Walker, Gorman, Hunter, Ramsay, Jones, Curphry, McConnell, Mrs. Ramsay and 4 children, Miss Ramsay, Goabe and lady, Wyatt and lady, Rev. Dr. Suddart, and 536 in the steerage.

AUG. 25.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Rev. Saml. Baylis and lady, Mr. Lyon, wife and son, Wm. Baird, S. S. Harding, Miss Todd, Master Henderson, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. McCrae, Mr. Tarmanill, lady and family, Dr. Stephenson, lady and family, Capt. O'Connor, lady, family and servant, Miss Kirkwood, Mrs. Goodwin, T. Goodwin, Mrs. D. Thorpe and child, Geo. Wood, Mrs. Lepper, J. Rennie and wife, D. B. Lorely, R. McCulloch, Prof. La Croix and wife, J. Sutherland, wife and child, A. Stevens, M. Cassie, M. Pryde, Wm. M. Woods, and 2?8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 20	Sun sets	6 42	Moon rises	6 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 32	Gov. Island	8 21	Hell Gate	9 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Granada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Alabama, Pendleton, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand: New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Nueva Amelia, (Span.,) Amenque, Barcelona, via Mahon; Pacific, McKee, Antwerp, via Philadelphia, W. & A. Nelson; Constellation, Hoxie, Liverpool, Chas. Carow.

Barks Harzburg, (Brem.,) Wadster, London, Ruger Bros.; Filomena, (Ital.,) Paneo, Gloucester, Hoadley, Eno & Co.; Henry Fittner, Park, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner & Brown.

Brigs Jas. Coffill, (Br.,) Coffill, Cow Bay, A. Smithers & Co.; Jaboatao, (Braz.,) De Cunha, Pernambuco, via New-Bedford, H. H. Swift; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Maitland, N. S., A. Smithers; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Port Ontara, Canary, Jed Frye & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Prestissimo, James, Demerara, W. H. Rich; George Ann, (Br.,) Baxter, Genoa, G. F. Bulley; Princess Alice, (Br.,) Price, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Schooners John Rose, Howell, Para and a market; L. P. Godwin, Waterbery, Stamford; Nile, Hall, Camden, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Hattie B., Benner, Cow Bay, Merchant & Carman; J. B. Marshall, Gillman, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Loud & Co.; A. B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, Mass.; Eveline, Powell, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. P. Stimpson, Johnson, St. Stephen's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Forest King, Welsh, Savannah, R. D. Collins; Flying Cloud, (Br.,) McIntyre, Bridgeport, C. B., C. H. Trumbull; Grand Pre, (Br.,) Brooks, Woolfville, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Sloops Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Deep River, Berger, New-London, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; H. J. Scudder, Gorham, Bridgeport, Conn., C. H. Allen.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 632 passengers to John G. Dale. 15th, off the Rock, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound in. Same day, 30 miles N. E. from Tuskar, steamship City of New-York, bound in. 23d, 9:30 P. M., 386 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Java, bound E.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Aug. 10, and Moville 11th, P. M., with mdse. and 250 passengers to F. MacDonald & Co. 10th, 30 miles from Greenock, passed steamship Hibernia, bound in. 15th, lat. 53 50, lon. 28 40, steamship United Kingdom, hence for Glasgow. 23d, 2 P. M., 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Java, bd. E.; 6 P. M., 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Tripoli, bound E. Off Nantucket, ship American Union, from Havre for New-York.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Helen R. Cooper, Smith, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. to B. J. H. Trask, Jr. Had light westerly winds the whole passage; been 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Suberb, (Pruss.,) Frundt, Newcastle, Eng., 62 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Frank, (of Halifax,) Jones, Barbados 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Onesiphorus, (Br.,) Maine, Zaza 27 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Oard, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Pemston & Co.

Brig Raven, Peterson, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Express, (Br.,) Frith, St. Jago 22 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig William, Dobson, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and lumber to Thos. Holmes.

Schr. A. Powers, Bullock, Turks Island 16 ds., with salt to G. Wessel.

Schr. D. Williams, Hurst, Mobile 24 ds., with cotton to W. S. Brown.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. T. De Pew, Foster, Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. Anson, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. Sallie P. Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. J. F. Farland, Woolsey, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, S. and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Britannia, Saxonia, Lafayette, City of London, Denmark, Veteran, Granada, Mariposa, Gen. Grant, Alabama, Gussie Telfair, Hatteras, Wilmington, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; bark Nicoline, from Cape of Good Hope.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24—Sld. steamers Rebecca Clyde and Chas. W. Lord, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg steamship Bavaria has come up to the City from the Lower Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Vigilant—Br. schr., hence for Nassau, 11 ds. out, Aug. 15, lat. 30, lon. 63.

Foreign Ports.

Liverpool—Arr. Aug. 11, Excelsior, Pendleton, New-York; Constitution, Mitchell, St. John, N. B.; Pontiac, Lowell, do.; Aline, Brown, Mobile; Oakland, Brown, do.; 13th, Nesuten, Kirby, St. John, N. B.; John Patton, Hill, Savannah; Malta, (s.) Macaulay, New-York; 11th, Gorilla, Jolly, New-York; A. C. Adams, Cullum, Apalachicola; Navasota, Falker, Galveston; Ezra, Bradshaw, Boston; Esperanza, Folkes, San Francisco; Milton Lockhart, Large, Aden; Melita, (s.) Hardy, Boston; Rising Sun, Orr, Boston; Endymion, Williams, New-York; Mandshe, Gale, New-Orleans; 13th, Holton Castle, Williams, San Francisco.

Cld. 11th, Colony, Gibson, New-York; 13th, Charlotte, Spear, do. Ent. out 11th, Cardigan, Young, Charleston; Twilight, McLaughlin, do.; Zephyr, Grant, Brownsville.

London—Arr. 13th, Thos. Dunham, Young, and Alpha, Hazeman, New-York; Southampton, Whitney, St. John, N. B.; 14th, Yorktown, Driver, New-York.

Ent. out 11th, Annie Ada, Kelly, Philadelphia. Cld. 13th, American Eagle, Moore, New-York.

Falmouth—Arr. Aug. 12, Denmark, Drewes, Philadelphia.

Gloucester—Arr. Aug. 11, Guisippina, Stagno, New-York.

Cardiff—Sld. Aug. 10, Amelia Gehring, Hayne, Baltimore.

Shields—Arr. 13th, S. D. Ryerson, Raymond, Havre. Put back 12th, Prowess, Brown, for New-Haven, with damage.

Newport—Sld. 10th, Minnie Campbell, Lent, Portland; S. A. Staples, Staples, Buenos Ayres.

Leith—Arr. 12th, Giovanni, Cafiero, New-York.

Grangemouth—Arr. 11th, Norden, Anderson, New-York.

Queenstown—Arr. 11th, Favorite, Warden, Savannah; Robert Cleugh, Smith, New-York; Waterken, Coulson, do.; 14th, Boreas, Simonson, New-York. Sld. 11th, Hugo & Otto, Osnabuck, (from New-York,) Hull.

Barcelona—Arr. 7th, Bride, Blauvelt, Philadelphia; 8th, Rosa y Carmon, Moristany, New-York; Magdalena, New-Orleans.

Havre—Cld. 10th, Harvest Home, Berry, New-York; Clara Rickens, Rogers, Bordeaux and New-York.

Bordeaux—Arr. 10th, Charlotte, Gaschen, New-York; Princess Royal, Grieve, New-Orleans; 11th, Jupiter, Kuckens, and Christoio Colombo, Jaccarino, do.

Helvoet—Arr. 10th, Ellen Stewart, Shaw, Baltimore. Sld. 11th, Crest of the Wave, Woodburn, New-York.

Antwerp—Arr. 11th, Eidsvold, Lamb, Philadelphia; Resource, Graw, Boston.

Sld. 12th, Katharine Maud, Inness, New-York.

At Zaza, Aug. 2, brig John Stevens and bark Warren, both ldg. for New-York.

At St. Jago, Aug. 2, bark Holland, just arr. from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 503, Aug. 25, 1866.
24, 5, 34, 71, 49, 45, 23, 70, 6, 54, 60, 43, 75.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 504, Aug. 25, 1866.
57, 22, 13, 2, 8, 55, 28, 72, 62, 54, 18, 23, 21.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403, Aug. 25, 1866.
43, 78, 48, 51, 38, 8, 49, 5, 55, 62, 33, 45, 20.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 404, Aug. 25, 1866.
19, 40, 55, 75, 6, 47, 45, 65, 34, 77, 25, 2, 70.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English [illegible]